The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY. 15, 1868.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

From the annual Report, just published, of the President and Directors to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, we learn **that the gross earnings** for the past year were, from passengers, $174,630; freights, $312,931; mails, $3,650; miscellaneous, $6,960—total, $498,180. The expenses were—Conducting transportation, $71,-349; Repairs of motive power, $99,240; maintenance of cars, $28,975; maintenance of road, $107,653; general expenses, $17,989—total, $325,208. Leaving net earnings, $172,972; equaling 34 73 100 per cent. which is 1 24 100 per cent. better than the previous year. A year ago the floating debt was $59,8[illegible] now $36,995.

Expenses have been increased to provide and impose the Company's property in Pittsburgh for parties engaged in the retail trade in coal and coke. Payment of forty thousand dollars in bonds, due in 1869, on purchase of this property, has been extended until the Company shall be in condition to meet it. Sums have also been expended in filling the various trestles. At Sand Patch tunnel $6,000 was used.

IT IS WELL KNOWN that the Beaver Canal Company are desirous of enlarging the capacity of their line of communication so as to admit the passage of ships between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. To this end the aid of the State is invoked in the form of a loan, either of cash or credit, to be secured by mortgage. MR. LOWRY has this project much at heart, and may press it upon the consideration of the Legislature.

GENERAL CAMERON, with that far-sightedness which is one of his leading peculiarities, has, for a long period, advocated making a slack-water navigation on the Ohio, from the head at this city to the Falls at Louisville. If this idea shall ever be realized, or if it should be consummated so far as from this point to the mouth of the Beaver, this enlargement project would assume national importance.

We do not know what prospect of going through MR. LOWRY's scheme has, but if he should succeed he would add vastly to the prosperity not only of Pittsburgh and Erie, but to the advancement of all the country intervening between the two cities.

THE PRESIDENT'S REJOINDER to Gen. Grant is given in our columns this morning. It contains nothing new; but only reiterates his former statements. He thought to make Gen. Grant a tool for the accomplishment of some of his purposes against Congress and the laws; and failed. That he is mortified at his lack of success is natural enough; but a sense of decent shame should have restrained him from accusing the General of deceiving him and betraying his confidence. The President is himself the most conspicuous and perfidious betrayer this age has produced. Receiving vast patronage and authority from the Republicans, he has used it all to defeat their plans and frustrate their principles. Under such circumstances what right has he to complain that the General "changed his mind?" But it so happens that the officer thus assailed stands firm enough in his integrity and in the confidence of all citizens who bear true allegiance to the country, to put all his accusers to complete discomfiture.

THREE STATE ELECTIONS occur in the spring. In New Hampshire on the second Tuesday of March; in Connecticut on the first Monday of April; and in Rhode Island on the first Wednesday of April. The Democrats have had no chance of success in the latter State for a number of years. Connecticut they have carried, and in New Hampshire have waged contests indicative of hopes. In these last two States, the present season, the canvass is unusually animated, and the look now is that the Democrats will be handsomely routed in both.

A BILL has been introduced into the Senate to authorize the construction of a boom and dam on the Allegheny river, in Corydon township, Warren county. This grant is conditioned by the bill on maintaining the descending navigation of the stream, and not raising the current above low water mark without the consent of owners first had and obtained. This boom and dam are to be located at or near the mouth of Willow Creek.

This is not the enterprise to which we referred some days ago, of booming the Allegheny at Freeport.

THE failure of three successive crops in Eastern Prussia has caused great suffering among the people. The typhus fever has broken out, and, owing to the miserable condition of the famine stricken people, has spread with rapidity. The Prussian Government and local authorities find it impossible to relieve all the sufferers and appeals for aid have been made to this and other countries. In New York a committee to solicit subscriptions to a relief fund has been formed, and doubtless our German fellow citizens will be called upon to contribute

THERE is on foot a strong movement to displace MR. Seward from his position as Secretary of State. His principal enemies are the Blairs whose influence with President Johnson continues potent. Poor Seward! His dream of the presidency together with his brilliant name and fame have gone, and he stands a tottering wreck of what once he was, without the sheltering wing of either party, or the remnant of any, to cover him in his hour of political despair. So much for mistaken and selfish ambition.

OUR regular Harrisburg correspondent gives a further account of the frauds by which the democrats defeated Mr. H. W. Williams last fall. From the Legislative proceedings it appears that one of the witnesses subpœnaed before the Investigating Committee, from Clearfield county, was waylaid upon his return and so beaten that he died. The frauds upon the ballot box, and the brutality towards the witness, are of one piece, and illustrate the depravity and recklessness of the democratic leaders.

THE new Constitution of Alabama has been rejected, it falling to receive one-half as many votes as there were voters registered. When the people down there hear of the decision of the Supreme Court as to the powers of Congress in the matter of Reconstruction they will comprehend the situation, and hasten to adopt an organic law that can pass muster as republican in form and substance as the federal Constitution now reads.

CONSIDERING how scrupulous and sensitive the members of the Pennsylvania Senate were a few days ago, their conduct yesterday amazes us. They actually accused one another of being "set up;" that is, of acting under pecuniary or other mercenary influences. If the pestilent newspapers had breathed that imputation, to what a towering hight would the united indignation of the honorable gentlemen have risen!

WE have received from many kind friends copies of the missing weekly papers for which we advertised. We return our earnest thanks to those who have so generously responded to our advertisement.

THE astonishment of the Democrats is aroused by the announcement that the Supreme Court is *unanimously* of the opinion that it has no authority for adjudging political questions.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXXIII.—NO. 7. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1868. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, (main line), offer substantial aid towards constructing the proposed air-line between Omaha and St. Louis. By this line St. Louis will be one hundred and twenty miles nearer Omaha than Chicago is by rail.

An exploration has been commenced of the line of the proposed road from Cleveland to Zanesville. No serious obstacles to the construction of a road with low grades and with little curvature are anticipated, with the exception of one spot of a mile or two, and it is believed that there they can be avoided or so modified as to be of little moment. The indications are highly favorable for the early commencement and successful prosecution of this work.

The Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad companies are to build a joint roundhouse in Columbus, Ohio, next spring. It is to be large enough to accommodate twenty-five locomotives, and is to be situated on the lot owned by these companies in Lizelle's addition to the city. In connection with this improvement, each of the above companies propose to erect extensive shops on the same land.

The Hon. E. Billingfelt, of Lancaster, presented to the Senate of Pennsylvania a bill to incorporate the Lancaster and Delaware Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $1,600,000, and the right to construct a railroad from some point on the Delaware River near Point Pleasant, in Bucks county, by way of Phœnixville, Morgantown, and Churchtown, to Lancaster, with the right to bridge the Delaware. The arrangements include a road from the Delaware to Jersey City, thus opening a new line westward, and putting the garden of Pennsylvania in direct communication with New York.

A railroad has been projected from Toledo, via Massilon and New Philadelphia, to Wheeling. It is contemplated to make a connection at Wheeling with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The route would certainly be the most direct one between Toledo and Baltimore. It is said that the road will be finished during this year from the former city to Massilon, about sixty miles of the distance being already graded.

THE Harrisburg *Tiegraph* always professes to be greatly shocked when bad motives are attributed to members of the Legislature, but it does not mind taking a hand at abusing the City Councils. Hear it:

"The building of new Water Works and giving Councils power to sell the present Works, on which the city has expended from twenty thousand to fifty thousand dollars within the past few years, at private sale, is intended, no doubt, *to give some favorite an elegant opportunity for speculation.*"

Nor does it stop with this. It goes on to declare that

"The Councils are unable to account for some TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the present indebtedness of the city."

Even this is not enough to satisfy it, for it further says:

"We have the positive assurance from persons in position to know, that the authorities of this city have issued more bonds than they have authority by law to do."

This is treading on somebody's corns, to be sure. We shall expect members of the Councils, at the next meetings of those bodies to tell the public what they think of the amenities of the Harrisburg press. If their stock of vituperative oratory is not equal to the occasion, they may be able to borrow a supply from the State Capitol.

We might avail ourselves of the occasion to tell our contemporary, in vehement language, (copying its recent example,) how mean such imputations upon public men are; but a decent self-respect restrains us from imitating it in any particular.

THE firm of August Belmont & Co., in behalf of the Rothschilds, sent a lot of Pennsylvania State stocks to the State Treasurer for redemption, and asked payment in gold. Mr. Kemble, the Treasurer, replied, declining to pay in gold, and concluded his letter as follows:

"I have no doubt Messrs. August Belmont & Co. had many liabilities out when the Legal Tender Act, by which bank which became due after gold had risen to a premium of eighty. I have not yet heard of their conscience compelling them to pay in gold instead of the Legal Tender. We are willing to give you the pound of flesh, but not one drop of Christian blood.

Whereupon Mr Belmont responds, and after referring to the connection of the Rothschilds with the Pennsylvania indebtedness, he says:

August Belmont & Co. have never declined to meet any demand for the payment in coin of any liability contracted by them in coin, before or since the Legal Tender Act.

And then he adds for the especial benefit of the State Treasurer:

I take this opportunity to express my regret that the State of Pennsylvania should have for its Treasurer a person who could so far disgrace the State he assumes to represent, and forget the dignity of the office he holds, as to reply to a civil business communication in a manner which must raise the blush of shame on the cheek of every citizen of that great and honored State.

—The Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia seem to have taken on themselves part of the work there which several benevolent citizens are doing here. In Philadelphia the Association distribute tickets among the different station-houses and those homeless wanderers who take refuge for the night in those places receive these, and they represent meals, which will be given to the persons presenting them. Fifty persons partook of the first meal. Our philanthropists also provide lodgings for the destitute. It would be, perhaps, a good idea to limit the time which each wanderer can stay, as it is done in the various hospices of the Alps. In St. Bernard every traveller is allowed to remain three days, no matter what his station or class may be. Then he must depart unless he is ill, when the hospital will receive him and tend him as long as it is necessary. The Grimsel has adopted the same rule, allowing four days however; and so it is with the others. The rule prohibits laziness from quartering on charity, and a similar one would be good for Mr. Rabe's new and commendable enterprise.

—The funny man of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* gives several valuable hints to persons who are about to give presents. "For your washerwoman, or bootblack, buy some elegant trifle of Bric-a-Brac. It is their affair if they haven't got a marble bracket or what-not to put them on, and no yours. If you have any strong Calvinistic friend, a pack of playing cards or an opera glass will be a very lively surprise for them; and a gift of a good heavy volume of dry sermons to your fashionable young friend, who delights in the theatre and balmasque, will very likely cause you to be remembered with strong expressions of some kind, if not of gratitude. In buying books for children, patronize those gloomy caverns in Cornhill, from which the literary wet blankets of childhood are issued, and select a good dismal story of an unnatural child, who puts his spending money in the missionary box, talks like a moral handkerchief, and is finally rewarded by being shipped off to Kooriobolah Gha as a missionary.

—The London *Star* is witty: "The land in England is said to be owned by some thirty thousand men. We have heard of a person who was awfully uneasy in his mind lest these thirty thousand, out of patience with strikes, disgusted with reform, worried by railroads, shocked at the increase of population, should one day combine and give the whole British nation notice to quit."

—To all who would be racing men, *Judy* offers a word of advice. Backing horses is a dangerous game! It was only the other day that a young man backed a horse—into a shop-front, and it cost him no end of money.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

—Napoleon has deprived that aged sinner, the Marquis d'Orvault, of his pension.

—Owen Meredith has written a new volume of poems, called "Chronicles and Characters."

—Most of Queen Isabella's children are very illiterate. The Queen herself is not a marvel of erudition.

—Switzerland still sticks to the old custom of beheading with a sword all criminals condemned to death.

—The Marquis D'Azaglia, the Italian Minister at the Court of St. James, has resigned and asked to be recalled.

—Lesseps, the man of the Suez Canal, has paid more than two hundred thousand dollars to the press of Paris for puffs.

—The Chinese rebels have an army of only thirty thousand men, but are successful in their battles with the Imperial troops.

—The Duchess of Genoa, the affianced bride of Prince Humbert, is older than the Prince, very pretty, and much too good for him.

—Gounod is much chagrined at the decidedly cold reception which his opera of Romeo and Juliet has met with in all parts of Europe.

—At last accounts Canzcos had just obtained possession of the presidential chair in Peru. Next week's President has not been named yet.

—Prince Napoleon pulled the nose of the Marquis de Caux, Patti's intended, at the Tuilleries, in 1863, at the time of the Achille Murat scandal.

—The Baroness Ebergenyi has at length confessed that at the instigation of Count Chorinsky, who promised to marry her, she murdered his wife.

—Mr. Crawshay, the great Welsh iron merchant, who recently died, left some seven millions of pounds of personal property to his youngest son.

—The British Society of Foreign Missions distributed twelve millions of tracts at the great exhibition in Paris. How many of them were read is an entirely different question.

—The Chumars, a caste in India, numbering some 539,000 members, have deserted Brahminism and started a new religion, with a high priest and priesthood of their own.

The power of Juarez is strengthened in Mexico, and it would not be surprising to see him lift to his own head the crown which rolled from the corpse of the murdered Maximilian.

—Captain Judkins, the great bear of a Commodore of the Cunard fleet, has commanded the Scotia for six years, and during that time has conveyed 25,570 passengers across the Atlantic without a single accident.

—Louis Blanc has been nominated to the French Parliament by the Liberals of Marseilles. We think there will be another Louis, blank in looks, at least, at the Tuilleries, if this one should be elected.

—Schneider the president of the corps Legislatif, the greatest iron producer in France, and the most extravagant exhibitor at the recent exhibition, is bankrupt, with liabilities of at least twenty millions of francs.

—The President of Venezuela has made another new cabinet, as once more most of the members of the old have been killed. It is not an altogether pleasant position, that of Cabinet Minister in a South American Republic.

—Freiligrath, the great German poet whose wonderful oriental poems are among the finest specimens of word painting extant, is at his old home in Rhenish, Prussia, fat, and in the comfortable enjoyment of a sufficient income.

—Von Beust, who not excepting Bismarck, is probably, the most versatile, if not the greatest statesman of Europe, has advised Franz Joseph to cut down the expenses of the Court of Vienna to one-fourth of their present amount, and, the Kaiser has promised to do so.

—General Cluseret, who is now in Paris, was most virulently assailed by the government papers there, because he stigmatized duelling as a cruel, stupid and cowardly custom. Gen. Cluseret is now going to sue these papers for damages, an action which does not add much to his dignity.

—The so-called transfusion process has been revived in Vienna, by a physician who uses it with great success in cholera cases. The blood of healthy young persons is infused into the veins of the patients to the extent of about twenty ounces, and often the effect is instantaneous relief.

—The *British Medical Journal* is concerned about English workmen; it says that they wear out too soon and die too early, often of preventable diseases; and it is now publishing a series of essays on this subject, which will probably be read with interest, as a large class is vitally interested in the question.

—Count Vitz Thum, the representative of a family which is probably one of the oldest in Europe, and from which the old Saxon family, the Fitz Thums of England sprang, has been engaged by Prince Metternich to edit the memoirs of his father Prince Clement Metternich Count Vitz Thum is a member of the Saxon cabinet.

—The Russian government has founded a new military school at Orenburg on the borders of Turkistan. One hundred and twenty of the pupils are to be the sons of Tartar or Khirgis chiefs and the remainder are to be Russians, in which arrangement the desire of the government that the various nationalities should fraternise, is clearly shown.

—Since the increase in the pay of the Prussian army, a lieutenant gets twenty-five thalers a month and a small allowance for board. On a salary of this amount it is a wonder the officers are sought after for husbands, and it is not strange that the paternal government of Prussia forbids all officers below the grade of Major marrying without express permission.

—England has a new religious sect whose chief belief is, "cursed is the man that trusteth in man." They call themselves "peculiar people," and never call in the aid of a physician, praying over their sick and having faith. Several arrests of members of this sect have recently been made in London, for neglect of children who died for want of medical aid.

—Partly owing to the injury to the harbor by the recent earthquake, partly to the anticipated transfer of the island to the United States; British steamers from Liverpool no longer stop at St. Thomas to change passengers for Aspinwall to another steamer. Port Royal, Jamaica, is to be the future general depot for exchange of passengers and freight.

—A young woman was recently stabbed thirteen times by her lover, in London, and then forfeited her bail as a witness, and refused to appear against him at trial. Nevertheless, the brutal lover was sentenced to twenty years penal servitude. The girl was afterwards arrested for the recovery of the bond, some $200. Contributions were made for her by various philanthropists, among whom was John Ruskin, and the requisite sum was raised, so that she could go free.

—The gossips at Berlin are somewhat exercised about the rumor that the famous "white lady," the apparition which is said to announce important events in the Hohenzollern family, has again made her appearance at the royal palace.

THE SOUTH.

—A cotton factory is to be erected at Delhi, in Franklin Parish, Louisiana.

—Hannibal, Missouri, has but one steam fire engine, and that is broken down.

—General Leslie Coombs is trying hard to become United States Marshal in Kentucky.

—The Richmond Branch Railroad will soon be in running order to Lancaster, Kentucky.

—The New Orleans Normal School is doing remarkably well. There are at present one hundred and twenty-five pupils in attendance.

—An immense number of negro voters are leaving Mississippi for Alabama and Tennessee. Some four hundred have gone from Monroe.

—The North Carolina Convention has voted down a resolution making negroes and persons unable to read or write ineligible for the office of Governor.

—A Texas correspondent says that that State is full of idle men waiting for something to turn up, and says all this is the effect of training youth to live without labor.

—California, a town in Moutean county, Missouri, has a new weekly called the *Pickwickian*, which is a comic illustrated and rather a foreign looking animal for the back woods of Missouri.

—Two brothers-in-law named Smith and Cotton quarreled a few days since at Franklin, Tennessee, and shot each other. Cotton received a slight wound, but Smith was shot in the abdomen and cannot recover.

—In some parts of Alabama snow fell during the last week of January to the depth of six inches, an occurrence so rare that some of the oldest inhabitants have found it remarkable.

—Large land holders in Greene County (Ala.) are offering to give the use of their plantations for the year to any persons who will pay the taxes on them; hoping thus to escape the necessity of selling.

—The Franklin (Ky.) *Sentinel* says that the farmers in that region complain that the series of sudden freezings and thaws this winter have killed off all of the wheat and materially injured the barley.

—Thirty five thousand more white votes than colored ones were cast in North Carolina at the recent election, and the majority for a convention was almost equal to the whole number of colored voters.

—The Fort Smith *Herald* says that Arkansas is situated in the midst of one of the richest and most extensive coalfields in the country, requiring only labor and capital, and not very much of either to make it pay.

—The editor of the Batesville (Ark.) *Times* informs his readers that he got a whole hog from one of his subscribers for a single year's subscription to his paper, and he wishes all the others would go the whole hog too.

—The returns from Alabama still leave the ratification of the new Constitution of that State in doubt. The Montgomery *Mail* contains what it calls a *black* list, being the name of all whites who voted for the ratification.

—The Receiver of the First National Bank of New Orleans announces that he finds it difficult to collect debts due the bank, but that if he succeeds he will be able to pay the stockholders a dividend of fifty-six cents on the dollar.

—Some rash, bold burglars broke into the State prison at Baton Rouge and stole the clothes of the convicts. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says they are a disgrace to the profession, and we think that it ought to know.

—Last Monday the scaffolding on the new school building in Gethsemane (Ky.) fell. Two men were on it at the time, one of whom was severely and the other fatally injured. The latter lived but a few moments after the accident.

—On the last day of January all the gutters were frozen over in New Orleans, and there was some skating on shallow ponds. The *Picayune* says that for the first time in years people found solid ice in their pitchers in the morning.

—A negro girl at a Methodist Church, in Nashville, Tenn., became so excited and nervous, under the injudicious appeals which were being made, that she swooned and fell onto a red hot stove, burning herself so badly that she cannot recover.

—Before the war Jacob Thompson was worth more than a million of dollars, he being the richest man in Mississippi. He is now an exile, living in Europe, where he recently received $80,000, being the entire proceeds of the sale of all his property.

—Castor beans, broom corn and sorghum have been planted in place of cotton in De Witt county, Texas. Seven thousand acres of castor beans alone have been planted, and a letter from there says that an oil press could do a fine business there in the coming fall.

—On Monday, February third, an extensive and destructive fire occurred in Galveston, Texas, resulting in the loss of property valued at some fifty or sixty thousand dollars worth of property. There was some seventy thousand dollars of insurance on the property, principally in Northern companies.

—The news from Louisiana is more encouraging. The precautions taken by the military and civic authorities have removed the apprehensions of attack from the bands of white and black marauders, and the peaceable portion of the population is at work, so that the fears of a lack of food are also disappearing.

—During the last two weeks some eighty Germans passed through Lexington (Ky.) *en route* for Woodford county, where they have engaged to work for the farmers. If this valuable element of our population were engrafted into all the counties of all the Southern States, reconstruction would lose many of its difficulties.

—An affray occurred on the 2d inst., in the dining room of the American Hotel, Atlanta, (Ga.) between C. C. Richardson, a member of the Convention, and Captain Timony, formerly of the United States Army. The Captain was at supper when Richardson came in with a friend and addressed him, a few words only passed between them when the Captain shot Richardson, wounding him fatally. Captain Timony immediately delivered himself up to the authorities.

—The young men of middle Tennessee have many of them organized into a society for political purposes, a sort of Rebel guerrilla band called the Kuklux Klan. The main object of this secret association is to so threaten and intimidate the negroes as to prevent them from voting at the next election. The organization is extremely popular with the disaffected portion of the State, and the Nashville *Press* fears that it will have a bad effect on the coming election.

—Thomas DuLa has recently been found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged in Raleigh, N. C. He was engaged to Miss Laura Foster, but his affections were weaned off by a young and pretty widow, named Anna Melton. These two plotted together the death of Miss Foster, who, one day rode out on horse back, and was found afterwards murdered, in the woods. Suspicion fell on the guilty couple, with the above result. Mrs. Melton is in jail awaiting her trial. The prominence, respectability and wealth of the parties have caused the affair to be of the profoundest interest in Raleigh.

PRESIDENT AND GRANT.

Additional Correspondence.

Letters from the President and Five Cabinet Members.

Grant Accused of Insubordination.

Another Letter from Grant.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1868.

The President this afternoon sent the following letters to the House of Representatives, in accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 10, 1868.

GENERAL—The extraordinary character of your letter of the 4th inst. would seem to preclude any reply on my part, but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence, of which that letter forms a part, and the grave questions which are involved, induce me to take this mode of giving, as a proper sequel to the communications which have passed between us, the statements of the five members of the Cabinet who were present on the occasion of our conversation on the 14th ult. Copies of the letters which they have addressed to me upon the subject are accordingly herewith enclosed.

You speak of my letter of the last ult., as a reiteration of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in certain newspaper articles, and reassert the correctness of the statements contained in your communication of the 28th ult., adding (and here I give your own words), "Anything in yours in reply to it to the contrary notwithstanding." When a controversy upon matters of fact reaches the point to which this has been brought, further assertion or denial between the immediate parties should cease, especially when upon either side it looses the character of the respectful discussion required by the parties standing to each other and degenerates in tone and temper. In such a case, if there is nothing to rely upon but the opposing statements, confidence must be drawn from those statements alone and from whatever intrinsic probabilities they afford in favor of or against either of the parties. I would only think from the controversy, but fortunately it is not left to that test alone. There were five Cabinet officers present at the conversation, the details of which in my letter of the 28th ult. you allow yourself to say contain many and gross misrepresentations. These gentlemen heard that conversation and have read my statement. They speak for themselves, and I leave the proof without a word of comment.

I deem it proper, before concluding this communication, to notice some of the statements contained in your letter. You say that a performance of the promises referred to in my letter of 12th ult. by you to the President would have involved "a resistance to the law and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. Stanton." The 12th of January, correspondents with your statement of it in the letter of the 31st ult., in the published correspondence. The three points specified in that letter, giving your recollection of the conversation, are correctly stated.

Very Respectfully,
GIDEON WELLES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1867.

SIR—I have received your note of the 5th last., inclosing my letter and the correspondence between yourself and General Grant as published in the *Chronicle* of yesterday, especially to that part of it which relates to what occurred in the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday the 14th inst., and requesting me to state what was said in the conversation referred to. I cannot undertake to state the precise language used, but I have no hesitation in saying your account of that conversation as given in your letter to General Grant on the 31st ult. substantially in all important particulars accords with my recollection of it.

With great respect,
Your obedient serv't,
HUGH MCCULLOCH.

To the President.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1868.

SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th of February calling my attention to the correspondence published in the *Chronicle* between the President and General Grant, and especially to that part of it which refers to the conversation had between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January last, in the request that I state what was said in that conversation. In reply I have the honor to state that I have not carefully examined the correspondence in question, and particularly the letter of the President to General Grant, dated January 31, 1868. The following extract from your letter of the 31st of January to General Grant, in reply to my recollection of the conversation that took place between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January last, in the presence of the Cabinet, is correct:

"The President asked Gen. Grant whether, in the conversation which took place after his appointment as Secretary of War ad interim, he (Grant) had not agreed either to remain at the head of the War Department and abide any judicial proceedings that might follow the non-concurrence of the Senate in Mr. Stanton's suspension, or resign, and he was sure, if he were involved in such controversy to put the President in the same position with respect to the office as he occupied previously to his appointment, by returning it to the President in time to anticipate such action by the Senate. This General Grant admitted. The President then asked General Grant if at the time he agreed to the foregoing he had not, to avoid misunderstanding, requested General Grant to state what he intended to do, and further, if in reply to that inquiry he (General Grant) had not informed him that he would resign, saying that from them the President understood his position, and that his (Gen. Grant's) action would be consequent upon it. To both questions Gen. Grant replied in the affirmative. The President asked Gen. Grant if, at the conclusion of their interview on Saturday, it was not the understanding that they were to have another conference on Monday, before final action by the Senate in the case of Mr. Stanton. Gen. Grant said that was the understanding, but that he did not suppose the Senate would act so soon; that on Monday he had been engaged in a conference with Gen. Sherman, and was occupied with many little matters, and asked if Gen. Sherman had not called on that day."

I take this mode of replying to the request contained in the President's letter, because my attention had been called to the subject by the conversation between the President and Gen. Grant was under consideration.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
LEW. WALLACE,
To the President. Postmaster Gen.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1868.

I am in receipt of yours of yesterday, calling my attention to a correspondence between yourself and Gen. Grant, published in the *Chronicle*, and especially to that part of said correspondence which refers to the conversation between the President and Gen. Grant at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of January, and requesting me to state what was said in that conversation. In reply I submit the following statement:

At the Cabinet meeting, Tuesday, January 14th, 1868, Gen. Grant appeared and took his accustomed seat at the board, when he said that, now that the rush of business, the President asked him, as usual, if he had anything to present. In reply, the General, after referring to a letter which he had that morning addressed to the President, inclosing a copy of the resolution of the Senate refusing to concur in the reasons for the suspension of Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say he regretted that he could see no other course than to disregard orders from Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, until you know from the President himself that they were not to be obeyed. In compliance with your request, I did give you instructions in writing not to obey any order from the War Department, assumed to be issued by direction of the President, unless such order was known by the General commanding the armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive. There are some orders which a Secretary of War may issue without the authority of the President. There are others which he issues simply as the agent of the President, and which purport to be by direction of the President, for such orders the President is responsible, and he should therefore knew and understand what they are before giving such direction. My notice, in his letter of the 4th instant, which accompanies the published correspondence, says he has had no communication with the President since the 12th of August last, and he further says that since he resumed the duties of the office he has continued to discharge them without any personal or written communication with the President, and he adds "no orders have been issued from this Department in the name of the President with my knowledge, and I have received no orders from him." It thus seems that Mr. Stanton now discharges the duties of the War Department without any reference to the President and without using his name. My order to you had only reference to orders assumed to be issued by the President. It would appear from Mr. Stanton's letter that you have received no such orders from him. In your note to the President of the 18th ult., in which you acknowledge the receipt of the written order of the 29th, you say that you have been informed by Mr. Stanton that he has not received any order limiting his authority to issue orders to the army according to the practice of the Department, and state that the Department is not countermanded. It will be satisfactory seldence to me that any orders issued from the War Department by direction of the President are authorized by the Executive. The President issues an order to you to obey no order from the War Department, purporting to be made by direction of the President, until you have referred it to him for his approval. You reply that you have received the President's order and will not obey it, but will obey an order purporting to be given by his direction if it comes from the War Department. You will obey no direct order of the President, but will obey his indirect order. If, as you say, there has been a practice in the War Department to issue orders in the name of the President without his direction, does not the precise order you have requested and have received change the practice to the General of the Army? Could not the President countermand any such order issued in the name of the President to do a special act, and an order directly from the President himself not to do the act? Is there a doubt which you are to obey? You answer the question when you say to the President, in your letter of the 3d inst., "the Secretary of War is my superior and your subordinate," and yet you refuse obedience to the superior by an act of deference to the subordinate.

Without further comment on the insubordinate attitude which you have assumed, I am at a loss to know how you can relieve yourself from the orders of the President, who is made by the Constitution the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and is therefore the official superior and head of the General of the Army, as of the Secretary of War.

Respectfully, yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

General U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

The letter of the President is accompanied by letters from the Secretaries of the Navy, Treasury, Interior, State, and Postmaster General, supporting his positions.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1868.

SIR—The *Chronicle* of this morning contains a correspondence between the President and General Grant, reported from the War Department, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives. I beg to call your attention to that correspondence, and especially to that part of it which refers to the conversation had between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of January, and to request you to state what was said in that conversation.

Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1868.

SIR—Your note of this date was handed to me this evening. My recollection of the conversation at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of January, corresponds with your statement of it in the letter of the 31st ult., in the published correspondence. The three points specified in that letter, giving your recollection of the conversation, are correctly stated.

Very Respectfully,
GIDEON WELLES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1867.

SIR—I have received your note of the 5th last., inclosing my letter and the correspondence between yourself and General Grant as published in the *Chronicle* of yesterday, especially to that part of it which relates to what occurred in the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th inst., and requesting me to state what was said in the conversation referred to. I cannot undertake to state the precise language used, but I have no hesitation in saying your account of that conversation as given in your letter to General Grant on the 31st ult. substantially in all important particulars accords with my recollection of it.

With great respect,
Your obedient serv't,
HUGH MCCULLOCH.

To the President.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1868.

SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th of February calling my attention to the correspondence published in the *Chronicle* between the President and General Grant, and especially to that part of it which refers to the conversation had between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January last, in the request that I state what was said in that conversation. In reply I have the honor to state that I have not carefully examined the correspondence in question, and particularly the letter of the President to General Grant, dated January 31, 1868. The following extract from your letter of the 31st of January to General Grant, in reply to my recollection of the conversation that took place between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January last, in the presence of the Cabinet, is correct:

"The President asked Gen. Grant whether, in the conversation which took place after his appointment as Secretary of War ad interim, he (Grant) had not agreed either to remain at the head of the War Department and abide any judicial proceedings that might follow the non-concurrence of the Senate in Mr. Stanton's suspension, or resign, and he was sure, if he were involved in such controversy to put the President in the same position with respect to the office as he occupied previously to his appointment, by returning it to the President in time to anticipate such action by the Senate. This General Grant admitted. The President then asked General Grant if at the time he agreed to the foregoing he had not, to avoid misunderstanding, requested General Grant to state what he intended to do, and further, if in reply to that inquiry he (General Grant) had not informed him that he would resign, saying that from them the President understood his position, and that his (Gen. Grant's) action would be consequent upon it. To both questions Gen. Grant replied in the affirmative. The President asked Gen. Grant if, at the conclusion of their interview on Saturday, it was not the understanding that they were to have another conference on Monday, before final action by the Senate in the case of Mr. Stanton. Gen. Grant said that was the understanding, but that he did not suppose the Senate would act so soon; that on Monday he had been engaged in a conference with Gen. Sherman, and was occupied with many little matters, and asked if Gen. Sherman had not called on that day."

I take this mode of replying to the request contained in the President's letter, because my attention had been called to the subject by the conversation between the President and Gen. Grant was under consideration.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
LEW. WALLACE,
To the President. Postmaster Gen.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1868.

I am in receipt of yours of yesterday, calling my attention to a correspondence between yourself and Gen. Grant, published in the *Chronicle*, and especially to that part of it which refers to the conversation between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of January, and requesting me to state what was said in that conversation referred to. I cannot undertake to state the precise language used, but I have no hesitation in saying your account of that conversation as given in your letter to General Grant on the 31st ult. substantially in all important particulars accords with my recollection of it.

With great respect,
Your obedient serv't,
O. H. BROWNING.

To the President.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1868.

SIR—The meeting to which you refer in your letter was a regular Cabinet meeting. While the members were assembling, and before the President had entered the Cabinet Chamber, General Grant, on coming in, said that, as he was not in attendance as a member of the Cabinet, but upon invitation, and replied by the inquiry whether there was a change in the programme. After the President had taken his seat, business went on in the usual way of hearing matters submitted by the several Secretaries. When Gen. Grant said that he was not there as Secretary of War, but upon the President's invitation; that he had retired from War Department. A slight difference that appeared about the supposed invitation, General Grant saying that the officer who had borne his letter to the President that morning announcing the fact, and that he (General Grant) had told him that the President desired to see him at the Cabinet meeting, to which the President answered that Gen. Grant's communication was delivered to the President simply replied he supposed Gen. Grant would be very soon at the Cabinet meeting. I regarded the conversation which then began as one entirely informally, and consisted of a statement on your part of your views in regard to your understanding of the tenure of the War Department, and of your action, and of his replies by way of answer and explanation. It was respectful and courteous on both sides, being in the conversational form. As details could only have been presented by a formal report, and so far as I know no such report was made at the time, I can give only the general effect of the conversation. You stated that you had supposed that you had reported the reasons for Mr. Stanton's suspension to the Senate, you nevertheless held he would not be entitled to resume the office of Secretary of War, even if the Senate should concur in his suspension, and that you had prepared to have the question tested by judicial process, to be applied to the person who should claim the office of the Department under your designation of Secretary of War *ad interim* in the place of Mr. Stanton. You contended this was well understood between yourself and General Grant at the time you entered the department *ad interim*, he expressed his concurrence in a belief that the question of Mr. Stanton's restoration would be acquiesced in by the Courts; that in a subsequent conversation with the General you had adverted to the understanding thus had, and that General Grant expressed his concurrence in it. That at the same conversation which had been previously held General Grant said he still adhered to the same construction of the law, but that he should change his opinion he would give timely notice of it, so as you could in any case be placed in the same position in regard to the War Department that you were while General Grant held it. That subsequently General Grant as denying nor as explicitly admitting these statements in the form and to the full extent to which you made them. His admission of them was rather indirect and circumstantial, though I do not understand it to be an evasive one. He said that reasoning from what occurred in the case of the police in Maryland, which he regarded as a parallel one, he was of opinion, as I understood you, that I would be his right and duty under your instructions to hold the War office after the Senate should disapprove of Mr. Stanton's suspension, and that no process would be decided by the courts; that he remained until very recently of that opinion, and that on the Saturday before the Cabinet meeting a conversation was held between yourself and him in which the subject was generally discussed. General Grant's statement was that in that conversation he had stated to you the legal difficulties which might arise, involving fine and imprisonment under the civil tenure bill, and that he did not care to subject himself to those penalties; that you replied to this remark that you regarded the civil tenure bill as unconstitutional and did not think its penalties were to be feared, or that you would voluntarily assume them; and you informed that Gen. Grant should either retain the office until relieved by yourself according to what you claimed was the original understanding between yourself and him, or by service upon him of a writ of quo warranto for his part put you in the same situation which you would be in if he had acted. You claimed that Gen. Grant finally said on Saturday's conversation that you understood his views fully, and his proceedings thereafter would be consistent with what had been so understood. Gen. Grant did not controvert, nor can I say that he admitted his last statement, certainly Gen. Grant did not at any time in the Cabinet meeting insist that he had in the Saturday conversation either distinctly or finally advised

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
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A large sheet, containing FORTY COLUMNS of interesting reading matter, including leading Editorials, latest News by Telegraph and Mail, valuable Reading Matter for the Family, and Select and most reliable Financial and Commercial Market Reports given in any paper in the city. No Farmer, Mechanic or Merchant should be without it.
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Final Adjournment Resolution Amended—Proposed Railroad in Somerset—Free Railroad Bill Special Order For Tuesday Next—Bills Passed in the Senate—A Complainer in the House—General Appropriation Bill Reported—Civil Code Commissioners—Gettysburg Lottery Act Repealed—Bills Passed in the House—Comellsville Bill Signed by the Governor.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 14, 1868.

SENATE.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The House joint resolution for final adjournment on the tenth of March was reported amended for the twenty-fourth of March.

NEW RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. STUTZMAN, of Somerset, introduced a bill incorporating the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad Company, connecting Somerset with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, being nine miles in length.

THE FREE RAILROAD BILL.

The Free Railroad Bill was made the special order for Tuesday evening. The western members have agreed to accept the Senate bill, if obliged to do so.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Authorizing writs of error from judgment of Quarter Sessions from appeal of orders for removal of paupers.

Granting aid to advanced and primary soldiers' orphan schools established since the act of 1867, or hereafter.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A VISITOR.

A. Cornplanter, in full Indian costume, appeared, and through his interpreter, Benjamin Williams, asked for more money from the State.

PETITIONS.

On motion of Mr. HONG, Philadelphia, petitions to a large number were handed to the Clerk without being read.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MANN, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a general appropriation bill for 1868.

CIVIL CODE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. HICKMAN, from the General Judiciary Committee, returned the bills proposed by the Civil Code Commissioners, with information that it was impolitic to act on them until a further report, and with a joint resolution authorizing the Commissioners to sit till 1870, and make final report 1871, and minor reports, with drafts of bills, in the interim, and giving them additional powers.

GETTYSBURG LOTTERY ACT.

The Senate bill repealing the Gettysburg lottery act, forfeiting the charter and empowering the Auditor General to seize all its property and make reparation to persons who have invested, was passed finally, and goes to the Governor for his signature.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS.

Mr. FORD'S bill relative to limited partnerships, allowing the firm name to consist of one member of the firm, passed finally.

Mr. SMITH, of Allegheny, presented a bill validating the loan and mortgage of the Whitestone Coal Company. Passed finally.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, a supplement for the Ben Franklin Insurance Company of Allegheny City.

Authorizing the Trustees of the United Presbyterian Church of Tarentum to remove the dead from the burial ground.

By Mr. FORD, Allegheny, opening Locust street, Pittsburgh.

Supplement to acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, requiring the State Treasurer to refund monies to certain banks of the Commonwealth.

By Mr. JACKSON of Armstrong, incorporating Apollo Cemetery.

Authorizing Margaret Fuller, guardian, to sell certain real estate.

By Mr. GALLAGHER, of Westmoreland, granting a pension to Henry Miller.

Supplement to militia laws.

Confirming the partition of real estate of Jeb. Taylor, deceased, of Greensburg, which passed finally.

Enabling Trustees of Roman Catholic Church, known as St. Vincent's, at Latrebe, to sell real estate and invest the proceeds for building purposes, which, on motion of Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, passed finally.

By Mr. M'JUNKIN, of Butler, changing the times of meeting of Courts in Butler county, to the second Monday in January and April and third Monday in June and October, which passed finally.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, incorporating the Beaver Falls Gas Company. Passed finally.

BILLS SIGNED.

The Governor has signed the Pittsburgh and Connellsville bill, and the act incorporating the Neshannock Railroad, Coal and Ore Co.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

The Gettysburg Lottery—Reward for Murderers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14.—The Senate bill repealing the Gettysburg Lottery Act passed the House finally to-day and goes to the Governor for signature. The Auditor General is authorized to seize the property and assets of the defunct corporation and hold them for the benefit of individuals investing.

Gov. Geary to-day issued a proclamation offering a reward of two thousand dollars for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of John Casey, a witness in the Senate contested election case of Robinson against Shugart.

The Dauphin county Republican Convention met this evening to appoint Senatorial and Representative delegates to the State Convention. They were instructed to vote for Grant and Geary for President and Vice President.

—In the Ohio Legislature, yesterday, the House resolutions in favor of the repeal of the reconstruction acts were adopted by a strict party vote. There was a resolution directing the Ohio Senators and Representatives to oppose Mr. Sherman's bill declaring the Constitution of Alabama ratified. The proposed measure is declared to be additional evidence of an attempt to overthrow by force and fraud the constitution, and to establish an irresponsible Congressional directory, backed by the bayonets of a military chieftain. The Republicans made an unsuccessful effort to incorporate in the resolution a clause congratulating the country on the decision of the Supreme Court in the Mississippi and Georgia injunction cases.

—In Louisville, Kentucky, yesterday, at a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Democratic Executive Committee the General Council and the Board of Trade, a paper was prepared and addressed to the National Democratic Committee, urging the selection of Louisville as the place for the meeting of the next National Democratic Convention. The Committee proposes to erect a suitable building for the Convention, to pay all the expenses of holding it, and in addition to the abundant hotel accommodations, to open the houses of the people to their guests, and extend to them genuine old Kentucky hospitality.

—At Wilmington, Del., Thursday night, a number of persons were buried beneath the ruins of a falling wall at the fire. One white man and four negroes were taken from the ruins in a mangled condition, and it is thought will die. Large numbers of hands were at work on the ruins to recover other bodies. It is feared ten or twelve were crushed. The fire was confined to the buildings mentioned in the dispatch of Thursday night. Loss about $125,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Legal Tender Question in the Supreme Court.

Tax on Refined Oil

Treasury Notes Falling Due.

Internal Revenue from Spirits.

Union Pacific Railroad Lands

Nominations Made and Acted Upon.

Mr. Covode on Whisky Frauds.

New Military Department.

Gen. Sherman the Commander.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1868.

LEGAL TENDER QUESTION IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Attorney General Stanbery, in the Supreme Court of the United States, today read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to him, stating in effect that that Department understood the question of the constitutionality of the legal tender act had arisen at this term, in several cases between private parties, and that they had been discussed and were under advisement. As the government had no opportunity to present an argument in support of the law, and as a deep interest was felt on the subject by the government and country, it was hoped the Attorney General would ask and obtain leave to present an argument in support of the law before the cases which had been discussed should be decided by the Court.

The Attorney General, not relying to his multifarious legal duties he feared he would be unable to prepare an argument during the present term, and therefore declared that the Court would not deliver its opinion on the cases until the next term.

The Court took the matter under advisement.

Many of the cases alluded to involves purely a question of ordinary debt, whether a party has a right to discharge an obligation in legal tender. Another case, argued by Senators Johnson and William, presents the question whether a debtor can pay his taxes in legal tenders, the State of Oregon having declared all its taxes should be paid in gold. And the third case, argued by Messrs. Carlisle and Wells, is from California, which has a statute declaring all fiduciary taxes shall be paid only in gold.

REFINED OIL TAX.

The Committee on Ways and Means has decided that the refined oil tax shall be eight dollars per barrel, forty-two gallons, and on exports twenty-five cents. Stamps are to be used. The Committee are engaged in framing a bill regulating the exportation of alcohol, highwines, &c.

TREASURY NOTES FALLING DUE.

The Seven-thirty Treasury notes outstanding and falling due June 15th and July 15th next, which are convertible into Five-twenty bonds, amount to over two hundred millions dollars. They will require the full time between this and July 15th to enable the Department to convert them promptly at maturity. The public are notified that unless such notes with the Treasury Department offering to convert are promptly forwarded to the department for that purpose, great delay must ensue in the future delivery of the bonds.

REVENUE FROM SPIRITS.

The Director of Statistics has furnished a table showing that the revenues derived by the general government from the use of distilled spirits in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 13th, 1863, to 1867, inclusive, or for five years, were one hundred and thirty-five millions three hundred and fifty-six thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars, currency, or a total average of twenty-seven millions seventy-one thousand two hundred and seventy-one dollars per annum.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company having located their line and stations on even sections of public lands, have asked that these selections be confirmed by Congress. The law sets apart odd sections for the benefit of the road, the Government reserving the even sections for disposal to private settlers. The Committee on Pacific Railroads has had several meetings on the subject, and will probably agree to allow the request to the effect only that the odd and even sixty acres in each case, taking an equal amount from the odd sections adjacent in exchange.

GONE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Representatives Maynard, of Tennessee, and Donnelly, of Minnesota, left Washington this evening for New Hampshire to make speeches in behalf of the Republican candidate for Governor.

SPIRIT METRE COMMISSION.

The Commission recently appointed to consider spirit metres, is in session daily at the Smithsonian Institute.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED AND REJECTED.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of several hundred army officers for promotion, together with a large number of original appointments; also, John F. Flint, Consul at La Guayra; John A. Wright, Consul at San Salvador; J. C. Mathew, Consul at Sousonate; John S. Fiske, of New York, Consul at Leith; Owen J. Rose, of Illinois, Consul at Schwenin; Horace G. Sterns, Assessor of Internal Revenue for ——— District of Ohio; Albert G. Gridley, General Appraiser of Merchandise for the South; John A. Colton, Postmaster at Belvidere, Ill; Wm. H. Longwell, Postmaster at Pithole, Pa., M. A. Shoffenberg, United States Marshal of Colorado.

The Senate rejected the following nominations: Henry Miller, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Fourth District, Ohio. Thomas D. Buskirk, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Second District Indiana; George L. Stubblefield, United States Attorney, Middle District of Tennessee; John B. Priton, Postmaster at Russellville, Ky.; Samuel Compost, Postmaster at Armstrong, Pa.

The nomination of Lieutenant General Sherman to be General of the Army by Brevet was referred by the Senate to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MR. COVODE ON WHISKEY FRAUDS.

Representative Covode to-day presented a communication to the House, with affidavits concerning whiskey frauds in New Orleans, showing how the Government is cheated out of revenue in that city. The affidavits say that 400,000 gallons should be returned in a year, whereas only twenty-three and a half barrels have been returned in six months, and further, that each distiller has to pay the "whiskey ring" hoose and dollars a month, the revenue officers getting a part of the money.

A SWINDLER.

A swindler, falsely representing himself to be the son or nephew of Judge Spalding, of the House of Representatives, has obtained money of many persons in different parts of the country, and is still pursuing that business, claiming to have been robbed, &c.

NEW DEPARTMENT FOR GEN. SHERMAN.

The following order has been promulgated:

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's office, Washington D. C., Feb. 14th, 1868—General orders No. 10. The following orders are published for information and guidance of all concerned:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Feb. 12th, 1868. Gen.—You will please issue an order creating a Military Division of the Atlantic, to be composed of the Department of the Lakes, the Department of the East, and the Department of Washington, and to be Commanded by Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, with his Headquarters at Washington. Until further orders from the President, you will assign no officer to the permanent command of the Military Division of Missouri. Respectfully yours,

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

General U. S. Grant, Commanding armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

ORDER TO SHERIDAN.

The following was issued from the Adjutant General's office.

Major-General P. H. Sheridan, the senior officer in the Military Division of the Missouri, will temporarily perform the duties of Commander of the Military Division of the Missouri in addition to his duties of Department Commander.

By command of General Grant.

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PITTSBURGH AND BALTIMORE.

Baltimore and Ohio and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads.

At a regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, held in Baltimore on Wednesday, President Garrett delivered an address, from which we extract the following concerning the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad:

The Board has had the gratification of observing that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania recently decided with unanimity that the repeal by the Pennsylvania Legislature of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company was unconstitutional and therefore void. The Board has doubtless noted, too, the highly satisfactory action of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which, upon learning the decision of the Supreme Court of that State, repealed the act rescinding the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, by a unanimous vote in both the Senate and House of Representatives.

Thus the limbus which has so long and so unjustly rested upon the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad has been swept away, and that grand avenue is now within the reach of Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

You will remember that fifty-eight miles of that road from Pittsburgh to Connellsville have been constructed, and that but ninety nine miles, from Connellsville to Cumberland, remain to be built, and that much work has been done upon the Sand Patch tunnel, which is the heaviest section of the unfinished line. The expenditure, however, to complete the road will be large, as much heavy work is to be encountered. Not less than four millions of dollars will be required to accomplish the object. The city of Baltimore aided the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road to the extent of a million of dollars by a loan of its stock. Upon that million of dollars, in consequence of the non-completion of the road, that company has been unable to pay the interest, so that the debt now exists, with the accumulated interest.

In 1856 the city of Baltimore enacted an ordinance which assented to the subordination of its lien upon the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road in favor of a mortgage to be created for a sum sufficient to complete the road. This ordinance was subsequently repealed under hostile influences. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company is about applying to the city council for the renewal of legislation of a similar character, and the subject will doubtless at once become as prominent as its great importance demands.

It is hoped that the city of Baltimore will cordially co-operate and adopt such legislation as may be necessary to insure the early commencement and rapid prosecution of this great work. Prompt and judicious action on the part of the city government will, without additional investment on the part of the city, aid that company in obtaining the necessary means for construction, and thus insure the advantages of the road, as well as the ultimate remunerative character of the investment which must result from the completion of the road.

There is no part of the West more important for a direct connection with the city of Baltimore than the city of Pittsburgh. The population of that city and its suburbs has swollen until it is now about two hundred and fifty thousand. It is the centre of an immense railway business, the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, the Allegheny Valley, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and other great roads terminating at Pittsburgh.

Among the most interesting developments since the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has been the efforts of parties connected with those roads to arrange for the joint use of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. An engineer estimates that the distance from Pittsburgh to Baltimore by the Connellsville road is but 326 miles. We thus obtain a *direct* line, under Baltimore and Pittsburgh influences, as essentially than the distance between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. We cannot only command this difference of twenty-nine miles, but with a line of superior grades.

Whilst the maximum grade of the Pennsylvania road is ninety-six feet to the mile, it is expected that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road will be constructed with a maximum grade of but fifty feet to the mile. Thus in the equation the distance will be further nearly in favor of the Connellsville road. Pittsburgh will thus obtain her *short path to the sea*, an advantage which must necessarily add to her prosperity. The entire Northwest will participate in this great local advantage in securing the shortest and *cheapest* outlet to the ocean.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville road presents, in a national point of view, a very important relation. The distance from Pittsburgh to Cumberland via Connellsville is 148 miles; from Cumberland to the Point of Rocks 109 miles; from the Point of Rocks to Washington, by the Metropolitan road, 42 miles, making the distance from Pittsburgh to Washington via Connellsville road 299 miles. From Pittsburgh to Washington via the Pennsylvania Central and Northern Central roads the distance is 374 miles, making a distance in favor of the vast travel of the Northwest, as well as of Northern Pennsylvania, from Pittsburgh to Washington, of seventy-five miles, when the Pittsburgh and Connellsville and Metropolitan roads are completed.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company will be enabled also to bring western passengers, via the Metropolitan road and the city of Washington, to Baltimore—thus giving them the advantage of visiting or seeing the national capitol en route, and avoiding the curves on the present line in the valley of the Potomac. Thus, practically, the new line can be thus used with equal economy.

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—A public meeting to sympathise with the repeal movement in Nova Scotia has been determined on. The local legislature met yesterday.

SECOND EDITION,

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Farragut at a State Dinner.

English Parliament Proceedings.

Question of Alabama Claims.

Lennox, the Fenian, Sentenced.

He Makes a Defiant Speech.

British Progress in Abyssinia.

French Guard Re-organizing.

Press Bill Still Discussed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 13—*Midnight*—Parliament reassembled at four o'clock this afternoon in the House of Lords. There was a full attendance. Lord Derby, being ill, was not present—he having the gout. After the preliminaries incidental to the reopening of the session, the House adjourned without transacting any business.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lefevre gave notice of his intention of calling the question of the Alabama claims on the 4th of March.

Lord Stanley said that no dispatch on that subject had been sent to Washington later than the one last published.

Mr. D'Israeli brought in a bill to prevent bribery and corruption in elections. It provides for a committee of inquiry, consisting of eminent lawyers, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons, which is to visit the place of election and investigate the charges of bribery. After considerable debate the bill was read for the first time. The House then adjourned.

LONDON, February 13—*Midnight*—It is reported that a great "Pan Slavic" conspiracy against the Austrian Empire has been discovered in Hungary.

LONDON, February 14.—Lennon, who was convicted of treason and felony, but not of murder, was yesterday brought before the Court and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for the term of fifteen years. After receiving his sentence, Lennon made a bitter and defiant speech, in which he declared that before he served out the term of his imprisonment the British monarchy would be overthrown. He gloried in the act for which he was now condemned, and hoped an opportunity would be given to him to repeat it.

LONDON, February 14.—*Midnight*.—In the House of Commons this evening Earl Mayo asked leave to bring in a bill to suspend the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus* for a short period from the 1st of March. He said the Fenian leaders had shown an utter disregard of their duty of allegiance to the Crown, and stated that out of two hundred and sixty-eight Fenians who had been arrested ninety-five were Americans. He concluded by saying that although the Government had succeeded in repressing the rebels, still an extension of its powers was necessary to enable it to complete the work. Leave to bring in a bill was granted.

In the Commons Lord Stanley laid before the members additional papers on the subject of the Alabama claims. These documents have already been published.

It has been decided that the British West India steamers shall cease calling at St. Thomas, but some other place, probably Jamaica, will be chosen as a mail station for the steamers.

LONDON, February 14.—Rumors are current in Paris of a contemplated change in the Ministry in deference to the wishes and sentiments of the Liberal party.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Feb. 14.—Yesterday evening Admiral Farragut, having recovered from his slight illness, attended a state dinner at the Royal Palace, to which he was invited by King Victor Emanuel. The Admiral was received with marked courtesy by the King, and treated with great honor and consideration by the distinguished company assembled among whom were members of the Italian Cabinet, the high officials of the Royal Court and of the City of Florence, and chief officers of the army and navy.

The Italian journals contain frequent reports in regard to the visit of Farragut, and seem persuaded he is here on some mission of great importance. The last rumor that has appeared is that his object is to obtain a naval station on the Mediterranean for the United States, and that he has been instructed to apply to the Italian government for the use of the port of Spezzia.

FRANCE.

FLORENCE, February 14.—Menabrea, Prime Minister, has told the Parliament, in reply to a question, that the Government had dispatched seven ships to the River La Plata, South America, but gave no information as to the object of the expedition.

PARIS, Evening—February 14.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day an amendment proposed to the bill for the regulation of the press, introducing certain reforms in the administration of Courts of Justice, was defeated after a stormy debate.

The Government is rapidly pushing forward the organization of the National Guard in all the departments of France, in accordance with the provisions of the army bill recently adopted.

ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, February 14.—The following is the latest news from Annesly Bay:

The auxiliary corps of Egyptians remain in Abyssinia and are moving forward as the expedition advances, notwithstanding the request made by the English government to the Pasha of Egypt that they be withdrawn. Reports from the Interior state that King Theodorus and the British captives were at Magdella.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 14.—*Evening*.—Consols, 93¼; Five-Twenties, 72¼; Illinois Central, 80¾; Erie, 40¼.

FRANKFORT, February 16.—U. S. Bonds, 76.

LIVERPOOL, February 14.—*Evening*.—Cotton slightly lower, but closed with a firmer feeling; Middling Uplands 9 6-16d; Orleans, 9 7-16d; sales 10,000 bales. Advices from Manchester are unfavorable; market for goods and Yarns heavy. Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged. Produce—Sugar lower, closing at 24s. Spirits Turpentine advanced to 2ls. Refined Petroleum dull at 1s 1d per gallon.

The Directors of the proposed Huron and Ontario Ship Canal had an interview with the Attorney General at Toronto, on Thursday. A lengthy discussion took place, which was of an encouraging nature. English and American capitalists are ready to undertake the construction of the canal if the grant can be obtained, with a capital of $340,000,000.

—Advices from Hayti state that Solnave's headquarters are now at Grand Rigiere. His chief army was defeated by the Cacos rebels on the frontier. Gen. Alexis committed suicide, and Gen. Nord has incurred the mistrust of President Salnave, who deprived him of his rank and honors.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1868.

SENATE.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, CONKLING, and WILLIAMS presented memorials from officers of the volunteer army protesting against the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Wilson relative to commutation for pay. Referred.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN further petitions relative to legalization of gold contracts, were laid on the table.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to restore Lieutenant Commander Abbott to to the retired list. Passed.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the bill to authorize the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Department, reported by him yesterday, was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked whether thirty days was not an unnecessary long time for the incumbency of such vacancies.

Mr. TRUMBULL said as the law now stands the President could supply vacancies for eight months.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend by making it ten days, and by inserting after the word vacancies "occasioned by death or resignation." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HORNE offered an amendment providing that no officer appointed to fill such vacancies shall receive any compensation additional to the salary he is entitled to without such assignment.

After discussion it was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill reducing the expenses of the War Department and for other purposes. He also offered a resolution inquiring of the President whether any new Military Department, Division or District has been authorized, and also under what authority of the law.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill to prevent and punish the unlawful use of public monies or property. Referred to Judiciary.

The special order, the resolution to admit Phillips, Senator elect from Maryland, was taken up, and Mr. BUCKALEW spoke in its favor.

Messrs. SHERMAN, HOWARD, MORTON and STEWART spoke against its admission.

Mr. JOHNSON gave notice he would close the debate on Monday.

The Senate then went into Executive session and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution directing the General of the army to furnish all correspondence, by telegraph or otherwise, between himself and Major General Hancock, relating to the removal of Councilmen in New Orleans. Adopted.

Mr. PHILLIPS introduced a bill to establish a new Judiciary Circuit in Illinois, to be held at Galesburg. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. LOGAN also introduced a joint resolution to relieve land from and after the first of June, 1868, all United States Bonds shall pay an internal tax of two per cent. per annum, to be collected by deducting two per cent. on each thousand. It is the centre of an immense railway business, the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, the Allegheny Valley, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh and other great roads terminating at Pittsburgh.

Among the most interesting developments since the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has been the efforts of parties connected with those roads to arrange for the joint use of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. An engineer estimates that the distance from Pittsburgh to Baltimore by the Connellsville road is but 326 miles. We thus obtain a *direct* line, under Baltimore and Pittsburgh influences, as essentially than the distance between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. We cannot only command this difference of twenty-nine miles, but with a line of superior grades.

Whilst the maximum grade of the Pennsylvania road is ninety-six feet to the mile, it is expected that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road will be constructed with a maximum grade of but fifty feet to the mile. Thus in the equation the distance will be further nearly in favor of the Connellsville road. Pittsburgh will thus obtain her *short path to the sea*, an advantage which must necessarily add to her prosperity. The entire Northwest will participate in this great local advantage in securing the shortest and *cheapest* outlet to the ocean.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1868.

THE PETROLEUM JOB.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 5, 1868.

EDS. GAZETTE.—The editorial in to-day's GAZETTE, relative to Mr. Connell, and attributing to him the purpose of procuring a passage for himself by the passage of the oil bill, does that Senator a cruel wrong.

That such a report was put in circulation concerning him, *was natural enough under the circumstances*, since there are always persons to be found in every community ready to impute the basest of motives to any act they disapprove, but the prevalence of such reports hardly amounts to a justification of making them public.

Mr. Connell introduced the bill merely to *oblige one of his constituents*, just as any other Senator would have done for any respectable person interested in his constituency. It was well understood here, and the fact was known to the Pittsburgh oil men who came here to look after the bill, that the place created by it was intended for a Philadelphian, in no way connected with Mr. Connell. That gentleman had not the slightest interest in the matter, one way or the other.

As soon as the bill was reported I urged Mr. Connell to postpone its consideration until I could hear from the oil men of Allegheny county, and he promptly complied with my request, refusing peremptorily to yield to any suggestion from Philadelphia to call it up; and when the Committee of Pittsburgh oil men arrived here, he consented at once to such modification of it as would completely remove all their objections.

I have felt impelled to make this statement in sheer justice to Mr. Connell, and I feel sure the GAZETTE will not refuse me the privilege of putting it before its readers. As he did everything that was possible to give our men a full hearing in the matter, and to make the bill finally acceptable to them, it was due from me to him that I should bear this testimony to relieve him from the imputation so unjustly cast upon him. Respectfully,

RUSSELL ERRETT.

REMARKS.—In this city, and wherever else Mr. ERRETT is known, his statement will be received as reliable to the fullest degree, and will exonerate Mr. CONNELL from the charge of seeking to enrich himself by means of the Petroleum Inspectorship bill.

While Mr. ERRETT magnanimously becomes the champion of Mr. CONNELL, even he is constrained to admit that the imputation "was natural under the circumstances." Mr. CONNELL says he wanted "to protect the lives of his constituents from accidents arising from the use of adulterated oils." That is his representation of his motives. Mr. ERRETT rests his defence on the ground that he "merely wanted to oblige *one* of his constituents." This is another view. In either case, to impose a yearly tax of $100,000 on the oil dealers was going quite beyond the requirements of personal friendship or public duty.

But, while Mr. CONNELL affirms he was actuated only by a philanthropic desire to prevent his constituents from being killed off by kerosene explosions, Mr. ERRETT tells us that the office contemplated was intended for a Philadelphian. A snug office, worth $100,000 a year, manufactured to order, might or might not operate as a sure protection to people who burn oil, but would surely be an excellent thing for any man who should fall into it. Now, it is possible that so many eggs may be put into a man's basket, even in Harrisburg, upon principles of disinterested benevolence, and with no understanding that those chiefly instrumental in the beneficence shall have the private sucking of any of them. It is possible—nay, probable—for a member of a legislative body to introduce a bill, to oblige either a friend or stranger, having a large sized snake in it, without stopping to scrutinize closely what was contained therein, or how it would operate in practice; and when such a snake came to be disclosed the legislator would be subjected unjustly to injurious imputations, as now in the case of Mr. CONNELL.

But we beg to call Mr. CONNELL'S attention to the second section of his bill, commencing at the tenth line and going to the close, wherein it is provided that if the Inspector shall find any oil with a fraudulent brand or mark of inspection, or adulterated after inspection, he shall seize it, and proceed to sell it, pocketing a part of the proceeds, and turning the remainder over to the treasury of the Association for the relief of disabled firemen. Do you call it protecting to the lives of your constituents to put adulterated or fraudulent oils on the market, under color of law, selling them to the highest bidder? What say you, Mr. CONNELL? If such is your motive, would you not have provided that such fraudulent and impure oils should be redistilled? Such a provision would comport with your profession. The existing provision does not.

Now, we will tell Mr. CONNELL wherein he has done us injustice. The accusation against him did not originate in our columns, nor did we endorse it as well-founded. It had been running through the newspapers three or four days before we referred to it at all. Two of the journals of this city had given it both circulation and endorsement. We then spoke of it as a report for which we could not vouch, and suggested that he should make denial, if he had denial to make. Hereupon, he pounced down upon us as his accuser, charging us with impertinence and lying; but he said not a word of or to those journals that published the statement originally and vouched for its accuracy. Will Mr. CONNELL, while his hand is in, explain how this happened?

A few words with Mr. LOWRY. He asserts that the newspapers of this city are "common scolds." It must be admitted that they have at times exhibited much impatience and heat at the course of legislation at Harrisburg. They would have demonstrated the possession of virtues more than human if they had not. A good deal of legislation, touching most important interests of this city and region has been of a character to make even a saint swear.

But, it does not become Mr. LOWRY to put himself forward as a censor of the press in general or of any section thereof. If any ten journals in the Commonwealth have done as much violent and coarse scolding in their columns as he has done from his seat in the Senate, during the seven years he has occupied it, they deserve to be abated as public nuisances.

—Public men, when irritated by strictures of the press, are wont to express a degree of contempt for journalists and journalism, they do not feel. Contempt does not find expression in the furious manner adopted by some of the members of the Senate. Why, gentlemen! lash yourselves into fury, and descend into the depths of blackguardism, if you only mean to signify that you are unmoved and regardless of the censures to which you are subjected? A sane man does not strike like a pugilist to brush a fly from his face. Eels do not wriggle in the pot, to show that boiling water is pleasant to them.

LIGHT!

We feel warranted in announcing that within thirty days the work requisite to complete the Connellsville Railroad will be advertised for letting, and that the whole will be finished probably in the space of a year, or, at farthest, within sixteen months. In a few days we shall be in a position to give the details of the contemplated arrangements.

THE Presidents of Pennsylvania Colleges held an important Convention at Harrisburg, which we shall notice in detail shortly.

SOLDIERS ORPHANS.

GEORGE F. MCFARLAND, Esq., Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan's Schools of Pennsylvania, furnishes us with his annual report for 1867, made to the Governor in pursuance of law. The law provides for the care, maintenance and education, at the expense of the State, of the destitute orphan children of *all* such deceased soldiers and sailors, citizens of Pennsylvania, and soldiers who have served in Pennsylvania regiments as have died in the service of the United States in the late war to suppress the rebellion. Owing to the inadequacy of the first appropriation much diffiently was experienced in disposing of all the applications made for admission into the schools, and, indeed, in providing for those already received into the schools. After mature deliberation the Superintendent resolved to retain all the schools, to admit only the oldest and neediest applicants, to discharge promptly all the scholars arriving at the age of sixteen, and in no event to allow the expenditures to exceed $480,000 per year, the sum voted by the House. During the last seven months of the year one hundred and eighty-one pupils were added to the Soldiers Schools, although the Superintendent effected a change in the grade of scholarship which fully compensated for this additional number, entailing no additional cost.

In the State there are twelve schools for the more advanced scholars, containing 1,041 male and 728 female pupils; there are three Primary schools containing 180 males and 158 females. There are 26 Homes and other institutions which admit 658 males and 413 females; at the Home for destitute colored children there are 15 males and 7 females. These figures give us 1,874 male and 1,306 female scholars, affording a grand total of 3,180 orphans supported, maintained and educated by the State out of gratitude for the services performed by their fathers on the field of battle. In 1867 the whole number of accepted applications received was 1,695, being 602 less than in 1866, and 753 less than in 1865; the number of orders issued 729, being 1,040 less than in 1866, and 848 less than in 1865; the number of admissions 630, being 945 less than in 1866, and 612 less than in 1865; the number of discharges, &c., 125, being 7 more than in 1866, and 104 more than in 1865; while the number in school at the close of the year was only 499 greater than at the close of the previous year, before which the schools were not fairly in operation.

These figures show conclusively that the maximum number in school at any one time has now been, or is being reached, and that hereafter it will decrease. The decrease from discharges on age alone will be 374 in 1868, 329 in 1869, 348 in 1870, 403 in 1871, 479 in 1872, 460 in 1873, 416 in 1874, 344 in 1875, and 307 in 1876, when the number will have been reduced to the capacity of a single institution of ordinary size.

The entire cost of clothing 1,988 orphans in the advanced schools for the eleven months ending December 1st, 1867, was $45,838 57, or $22,90 for each orphan.

The schools will enter the new year with a fair supply of good clothing, all provided at the average cost of twenty-five dollars for each child per annum.

The salaries paid during eleven months amounted to $4,974.98; other general expenses of the Department, such as postage, stationery, blank books, printing, advertising, funeral expenses, &c., amounted to $1,806 62.

While the number of children actually in school on the first of December, 1867, was 3,180, the number of outstanding orders, which entitle the holders to admission whenever presented, 640, and the number of applications on file awaiting orders, 540, making a total of 4,360 children to be provided for, exclusive of the additional applications received after December 1, 1867; yet the discharges will occur so rapidly, and the actual admissions may be made so gradually, that the number actually in school may be kept from exceeding 3,500, on the 1st of June, 1868, and 3,600 during the following year, or by the 1st of June, 1869, before which the maximum will have been reached, and the decrease have commenced.

Thus restricted, the average number in school will not differ materially from 3,400 for the six months ending June 1, 1868, and 3,500 for the year ending June 1, 1869.

Assuming that no provision will be made for no more than the numbers here indicated, the Superintendent estimates the average cost per pupil for the year at $142.98. This contemplates only the admission of the friendless and destitute, and the Superintendent strongly urges the Legislature to make a more liberal appropriation, so as to provide for the reception of fully five hundred more pupils, and as the maximum number will be reached this year, the grant now asked will be the heaviest that will ever be required.

The Superintendent is not particularly pleased with the character, style and accommodations of the advanced and primary schools, and sets them down as approaching failures when compared with model institutions of the character. However, he congratulates himself that most of the schools show steady and encouraging advance towards the required standard.

The report concludes by paying a just tribute to the patriotism of Gov. CURTIN, to whose sympathy, wise and far seeing statesmanship is due the establishment of the Soldiers' Orphans' schools in Pennsylvania.

ONLY one thing do we care to say in reply to the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and that in short metre. Members of the Legislature, or others, may think it legitimate to introduce bills, with or without examination, striking seriously at large industrial or commercial interests; tending to put those interests under contribution to sharpers, on pretense of promoting the public welfare; throwing those interests into temporary uncertainty; and taking men concerned therein away from their homes and affairs, on expense, to explain or counteract, but business men take a different view of the case. They hold that legislators are bound to know what they are about, and not, with eyes open or shut, strike at whole classes or whole communities. They will resent such blows as promptly as legislators do aspersions upon their integrity. At the opening of the session, some lessons were inculcated, on this head, that ought not soon to be forgotten. Other lessons, of like character, will follow in due season, from this section of the Commonwealth.

THE Beaver County Republican Central Committee met in Beaver on Saturday and elected Messrs. J. S. Rutan and J. C. Boyle as delegates to the State Convention. Messrs. Benjamin Wide, G. C. Barker, Hon. M. S. Quay, D. L. Imbrie and D. Weyand were appointed conferrees to meet with conferrees from other counties of the District to select delegates to the National Convention.

Resolutions were adopted instructing for Gen. Grant for President, ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin for Vice President, Gen. Hartranft for Auditor General and Col. Campbell for Surveyor General.

THE Republicans of Wayne and Pike counties have appointed Mr. John Shouse delegate to the State Convention. Instructed for Grant and Curtin.

Col. Samuel Knorr has been selected as the Senatorial delegate from the Columbia District to the Republican State Convention. The Representative delegate has been conceded to Montour county.

In Clarion the Republicans have made G. W. Lathy and B. J. Reid delegates to the State Convention, and instructed for Grant and Curtin.

EARLY LAST WEEK we quoted the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, pronounced by Chief Justice TANEY, in the Rhode Island case, (DORR's Rebellion,) in which the law was laid down to be that in political matters the bench had no jurisdiction, the Constitution devolving on Congress exclusively the right and duty of adjudging whether the State organizations were republican in form and substance. This was demonstrating that the power now claimed by Congress for itself, of regulating the governments of the Southern States, and denied to the Supreme Court, was not revolutionary or even novel, but strictly in accordance with the organic law as expounded by the highest judicial tribunal. It was, also, showing inferentially that the Democrats, under color of zeal for the authority and dignity of the Supreme bench, were aiming to debauch it into an instrument of partizan contentions.

The *Post* read this decision with profound amazement; cogitated upon it for the remainder of the week; took it for its Sunday meditation; and, finally, on Monday undertook to prove that the Judges were egregiously ignorant of the meaning of the Constitution and of the extent of their powers—and, all this, under color of replying to our reflections upon the decision and its applicability to the existing situation. So, then, our contemporary is equally at variance with Congress and the Supreme Court. Probably it agrees just as little with the Executive as with Legislative and Judicial Departments. If it could only run all three of co-ordinate branches to suit itself, it might be satisfied, but it would produce a government no good citizen would be willing to live under.

To the grief of the *Post*, doubtless, the Supreme Court, on yesterday morning, re-affirmed its old doctrine, dismissing the Georgia and Mississippi Reconstruction cases. The Democrats will now feel a like contempt for the Court as for Congress.

CONGRESS has been accused, alike by Democrats and Conservative Republicans, of usurping authority in its Reconstruction Policy not conferred on it by the Constitution. The Supreme Court has had this question before it, and has decided that Congress has exclusive authority in the premises, only political topics being involved. What is more; this decision conforms to the doctrine held by the Court on this class of matters from the foundation of the government. Congress has been, and is still acting strictly within the limits of its prerogatives; and its assailants wish to make new rules, in conflict with all past precedents to suit their party ends.

This decision is the more consequential because it has been understood for months that a majority of the Judges, in their private opinions, do not consent to what Congress has done and is doing. If they had the power they would not do as Congress is doing, but they are constrained to adjudge that the discretion is not with them, but with the Senate and House. After this, it will become the Democrats to abate somewhat, at least, of their wild talk about the usurpations of Congress.

THE CANADIANS are taking alarm at the reorganization of the Fenian brotherhood in this country, and, in view of possible contingencies, a force of regulars will be stationed along the Niagara coast as soon as navigation is resumed. This piece of prudence may be very well, but as we take it there need be no alarm felt by our cousins across the border, as the leaders of the Fenians have lost all faith in schemes for the invasion of Canada, and in the future will confine their operations to the soil of Ireland.

BY A RECENT DECISION of the Supreme Court, in session at Philadelphia, Mrs. JANE G. SWISSHELM, of this city, recovers real estate to the value of some $60,000, which had been illegally transferred by her husband from whom she was divorced. Mrs. S. has battled this case for some time past, and her many friends will be pleased to note the final decision in her favor.

GEN. CAMERON has earned the applause of all considerate men in protesting against the employment of secret agents by the State Department. Such agents belong to a system of diplomacy the world is fast outgrowing. One honest, frank and explicit negotiator is worth a whole army of sneaks and spies.

AT A MEETING of the Republican Committee of Crawford county, held on Saturday last, delegates were selected to the State and Senatorial Conventions, and instructed to support Gen. Grant for President and Galusha A. Grow for Vice President.

A New Masonic Temple.

Philadelphia rejoices now in the possession of one of the finest Masonic Temples in America, but the members of that order have in contemplation the erection of a new edifice which will completely overshadow the present one in point of elegance and grandeur. On next St. John's Day the corner stone will be laid on the site selected, Broad and Filbert streets, and the temple will be completed five years from that date, at a cost of $750,000.

The new hall will be of granite, and in the Norman style; the massive character of this architecture will be relieved by being well relieved by the arrangement of the buttresses, balconies, balustrades and graceful pinnacles which form part of the design. The four sides of the building will be of granite, the only difference in the design being in the front on Broad street, which will present one of the most magnificent features of this thoroughfare. The building will be three stories in height. The front on Broad street will present two towers, one at each corner, the intervening space being composed of a handsome portico, running to the second story, and above which will be two inches for statues (one of Silence on the west and Science on the east) and the apex of the roof with a small tower, at the summit of which will be a statue of Charity. On the face of this main front, in addition to the ornamental windows, will be an relief emblems of the Order—the square and compass, &c.

"The tower at the southwest corner of the building will be the great feature. It will be two hundred feet from the ground to the top of the spire, or one hundred and four feet higher than Christ Church steeple. The four corners of this tower will be surmounted by pinnacles, while the buttresses extending up a considerable distance, the balconies at the windows, and the balustrades and general ornamentation of this portion of the structure will greatly relieve the beauty of the whole design. The remaining three sides of the building will be relieved by buttresses between the windows, and the whole effect of the exterior will be an imposing, massive and graceful. The portico at the front, being twenty feet in advance of the line of the building, will still further add to the beauty of the design.

"The building throughout will be fireproof, iron girders being used at the stories, and other precautions are being adopted to guard against the destruction of the edifice. Ventilation of the most complete kind has been provided, and a steam apparatus to be used for heating the building being also designed to drive a fan to keep up a circulation of fresh air in all the rooms. Provision has also been made for a bountiful supply of water at every story. The entire building will be devoted to Masonic purposes, and, therefore there will be no residence within the hall, as heretofore.

CURIOUS MURDER TRIAL.—A curious murder trial has just been concluded at Ionia, Mich. It appears that John Morse and William Morse, brothers, had lately quarrelled, and the former had sworn he would kill Morse on the first opportunity. One morning Morse went to his barn, and some time afterward he was found there, hanging by the neck with a strap taken from his own harness. The jury visited the premises, and from the position in which the body was found, came to the conclusion that he must have been strangled, and then placed in that position, to make it appear that he done the deed himself, and strong circumstantial evidence pointed to Brown as the murderer. He was convicted.

—The American Board of Foreign Missions corrects a false impression of the expense of getting funds to the heathen station. Instead of costing seventy-five cents to get a dollar to the heathen, as has been said, only a little more than six per cent. of its income is spent in raising funds; and including all expenses of administration, the cost is only eight and three-eighths per cent. And in the fifty-two years of its existence not one dollar has ever been lost by unfaithfulness, incapacity, or negligence in the Board.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From the glowing accounts of the papers, the Forty-ninth Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, just held at Albany, N. Y., must have been a grand affair. Sunday, the day before the anniversary proper took place, was devoted to holding special services in the various churches of the Capital. Varied services took place also in one or two churches Monday morning and afternoon. In the evening the crowning service was held, in Tweddle Hall, His Excellency, Gov. Fenton, presiding. After the opening religious services, the Governor delivered a brief address, in which he stated that he was glad to be relieved a moment from public cares to meet the representatives of Methodism. A missionary spirit, he remarked, had prevailed from the planting of Christianity, and he was therefore glad to hail the assembly there convened to help on this great movement. He then referred in strong terms to the patriotism of the M. E. Church in the hour of our country's need, and of its existence on this continent. Among the distinguished speakers who participated were Bishop Janes, Dr. Harris, one of the Missionary Secretaries, Dr. Sewall, the eloquent Brooklyn preacher, Rev. R. W. Clark, of the Reformed Church, and Judge Wright, of Pennsylvania. By special invitation, Rev. G. Douglass, of Canada, was present and delivered an address of great power. He is represented as perhaps the most eloquent speaker in the Dominion of Canada. Dr. Sewall's closing words had a thrilling effect. He affirmed that he believed Jesus Christ will get the world, and when he does, he said he should like to be permitted to take part in the hallelujah chorus of the great English composer. The doctor then related the following incident: It is said that the privacy of his solitude was interrupted by a visitor, who found him at his desk writing his music to the marvellous words, "He shall reign forever and ever, Hallelujah! He shall reign forever and ever!" and the streaming tears were rolling down the good man's checks as he repeated the language and wrote his music. "He shall reign forever and ever, ever and ever, Hallelujah! He shall reign forever and ever, Hallelujah! The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!"

The *United Presbyterian* of this week contains an editorial entitled "Reform in Church Music," in which it argues that a want of proper knowledge of music, by the cultivation of the voice, calls for a reform in this respect, and that God is entitled to the best offerings we can give, and therefore every means should be employed to cultivate our powers to render acceptable praise. Reform is urged in the practice of having such artistic and elaborate music as to silence the praises of the congregation; and designedly so, that the sweet harmonies of professional singers may not be disturbed by less cultivated voices. Severe strictures, and very justly too, are made against the course of some churches for employing ungodly men and women to sing, taken from the theatre and opera. It is gratifying to note that this evil practice does not obtain in this part of the country that we are aware of, at least not in the offensive form it exists in some eastern cities.

Rev. John Hall, D.D., of New York, lately from Europe, during the late Sunday School Institute in New York, briefly spoke of the means that should be employed for the conversion of schol ars. He said to this end teachers should, 1. Try to deal personally with the children. 2. Teach simply, intelligently, and without effort to display; there should be no high flown clouds of rhetoric or rhapsody in the enumeration of God's truths. 3. The scholars should be truly loved. 4. Teachers should be holy persons before their children, as elsewhere—not severely sanctimonious, but cheerfully religious. 5. Set Jesus forth, distinctly, kindly, and fully, before the children, with the aid of the Holy Spirit. Attention to these suggestions would, he thought, secure the conversion of Sabbath schools.

Recent intelligence from Johnstown, Penns., represents the churches all aglow with revival power. Considerable interest prevails in the Presbyterian and United Brethren Churches. A number of baptisms by immersion, administered by the minister of the Disciple's Church, took place last Sunday. Marked success crowns the efforts at the special services in the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist (Protestant) Churches. The Evangelical Lutheran Church, under the pastoral care of our friend, Rev. R. A. Fink, has enjoyed great spiritual prosperity. On a recent Sunday seventy-two persons connected themselves with that Church. Of these eighteen adults were baptized. Meetings still continue.

According to the report of the treasurer of the American Baptist Missionary Union, at a special meeting of the Board of Managers, held in New York city, last week, the expenditures of the Union for the year, including the balance against the Society last year, will likely be $230,000. During the quarter ending March 31st, the receipts ought to reach, from all sources, not less than $162,000, to meet the wants of the Union.

Rev. S. C. Faris has been employed by the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. S. F. Scovel, pastor, of this city, to labor as city missionary. We believe one or two other of our city Churches have already initiated this new movement, in connection with the work of the respective congregations.

The project of planting Congregational churches in the South, under the auspices of the American Home Missionary Society, is so greatly hindered by the obstacles interposed by the unreconstructed condition of society in the late rebel States, that only one new church, the Independent Church at Salem, Mississippi, has been occupied during the year. The general poverty which prevails, produced by the rebellion and the failure of the crops, has compelled most of the churches to fall back upon the Society for support.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, New York, has commenced holding Sunday evening meetings at the Opera House, for the reason that a regular church edifice, with rented pews, is too exclusive, and repels the masses, instead of attracting them, while under this plan all may feel free to hear the Gospel presented, "without money and without price."

The *Independent* says that two Methodist, the Congregational, and the Second Baptist churches, at Newport, R. I., united on a recent Sunday evening's partaking of the Lord's Supper. The Baptist pastor, Rev. Charles H. Malcolm, presided, aided by the other clergymen. It thinks the course of this pastor of the Baptist Church is much preferable to that of Mr. Earle, who is holding meetings at Boston.

The Christian Disciples' Church of New Castle, Pa., just ready for occupancy, is a very beautiful edifice, of the English Gothic style. It is stated it was built by the liberality of Phillips Brothers, four gentlemen of fortune, residing in that place. Its cost, when fully furnished, will be about ninety thousand dollars. It is most likely the handsomest church edifice belonging to the Campbellite body in the United States.

The *Presbyterian* states that the Church schools in the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania are prospering, and show an increase in numbers and strength. Andalusia College opens with twelve or fifteen more scholars than hitherto, the Allentown Academy has over one hundred, St. Mark's Academy, at Mauch Chunk, has fifty, while new institutions have been organized in the parishes of Mahoney City, White Haven and elsewhere.

The Peabody Memorial (Congregational) Church in Georgetown, Massachusetts, costing nearly one hundred thousand dollars, the entire amount being furnished by Mr. Peabody, was dedicated to the worship of God quite recently. It is built of brick, in the Norman style, is quite an ornament to the village, and will seat six hundred persons.

A new Episcopal Church is about to be established on or near the upper part of Fifth Avenue, New York.

The *Christian Witness*, (United Presbyterian) favors the holding of a Convention in this city, on the third Tuesday of March next, by United and Reformed Presbyterians, with a view to consider questions bearing upon the Union of those bodies. Thus the work of Union goes forward, and with the admirable spirit manifested by the Presbyterians, the day does not appear distant when a closer union will be affected, not only by the two branches named but by other members of the Presbyterian family.

Revival interest prevails in many of the Presbyterian churches in this State. At Susquehanna Depot, the Presbyterian church enjoys quite an interesting work. Thus far over sixty have requested prayers, and, of this number, fifty have expressed a hope in Jesus. The church at Altoona, Pa., is favored with a revival of great power. Thursday night of last week the inquirers numbered fifty.

The lecture room of the Lawrenceville church, Rev. J. A. Miller, pastor, will be formally opened for public worship on next Sabbath, the 9th. At the morning hour, Dr. H. Miller will preach. In the afternoon Rev. S. P. Wolf will occupy the pulpit. Services will be held at three o'clock. Bishop Simpson will be present in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, and will participate in the services. No subscriptions taken; simply a basket collection. A cordial invitation is extended to all who can make it convenient to attend.

EPHEMERIS.

—The robbins of the North have been driven South by the severity of the weather, and the people of Pensacola are shooting and eating them.

—A monument to the memory of the late venerable Right Reverend Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, is to be raised in Trinity church, New York.

—The Boston *Advertiser* says: "Some people think that Pittsburgh, dog-cheap in January, is an answer to 'Does it pay to smoke?' propounded in February."

—A petroleum well has been discovered in England, and, the Fenians permitting, we may look for a repetition of the petroleum excitement in that island of frogs and spleen.

—Count Taafe, a member of the new Austrian Cabinet, is an Irish Viscount. Nothing can equal the men of that nation in turning up in queer places, and often just when wanted.

—Nova Scotia not having seceded as yet, is going to do so in driblets, and also to colonize New Zealand. A shipload of blue noses is going in a co-operative way from Halifax shortly.

—It is stated that during the past two years about two thousand persons have been murdered in Texas, with bowie-knife or revolver, and that none of the murderers have been judicially punished.

—Louisville had a grand rat killing excitement the other day. A "celebrated dog Jack" killed one hundred rats in five and a half minutes. Coon drawing was also one of the amusements of the evening.

—Evidently the country is going down hill after Spain as fast as it can. Louisville is to have the honor, however, of inaugurating the latest symptom of the fall. There is to be a ball fight in that lively town.

—Bright, Carlyle and Bismarck all smoke, and their intellect seem, to common observers to be as brilliant as is that of Mr. Parton, who holds himself up as a shining example of great men who do not indulge in the "pleasant weed."

—Brigham Young, the Pope of Polygamists, has remonstrated with his saints on the subject of physicians. He objects at present to their employment, and believes that people will get well, if they are going to at all, without any interference by the faculty.

—A party of English tourists profess to have found the identical pillar of salt where Lot's wife so thoughtlessly turned in, leaving her husband and family to hunt up other lodgings. These English discoverers were utilitarians and ate part of the Lot with their hard boiled eggs.

—We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Grant is affected. Nothing is more disagreeable to the general public than affectation in persons occupying high social positions. The Boston *Post* is our authority for this statement; it says "Mrs. Gen. Grant affects—pink silk."

—When G. F. Train was asked for his autograph in Cork, during his arrest, he wrote for one man,

"Whether on the gallows high,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place for man to die,
Is where he does his best."

For another he wrote, "Pay Alabama claims or fight. Release American citizens in English jails, or war is certain."

—A fair has been opened in London to raise money for the relief of the starving dogs of that city. A more worthy charity could not be found if there were no starving men in London, or the world; but it were perhaps better to let all the dogs, though they are noble and true, starve outright, if by so doing one man's life could be kept in him.

—A van of an Irish menagerie, containing a pair of lionesses and a lion, was overturned recently on the road. The lion and the lionesses were confined in separate compartments, but the fall broke down the partition between them, which altogether enraged the forest's monarch so much that he sat upon and slew the two females.

—The Boston *Post* is so encouraged at the terrible lashing General Grant has given to Mr. Johnston that it says in its wrath that Washburne and Stanton wrote his letters for him. For our part we can't see how that betters the thing. Stanton has been, if possible, treated in a more disgusingly, rude manner than has Grant, and, therefore, has a better right to thresh the President, whose tongue is often too thick to thresh with.

—The proclamation which was posted on the facade of the Mansion House in London, a couple of weeks ago, and which caused much indignant excitement in the Aldermanic circles of London, read as follows: "The Irishmen of America are united! Irishmen of England, follow their example! Unite; forward, ye fearless sons of Ireland. Stand for the old country!" At the head of this was a harp, the motto, "God save Ireland," and the ie ters I. R.

—The young men in New Haven "deserve a great deal of credit" for their inventive faculties. They have improved on the fashions of England twenty years ago amazingly. Then the fashionable swell would go miles to be able to find, wrench off and steal a unique knocker from the door of a private house. Now the gay young men of New Haven, who are most fashionably inclined, steal and carry off the gates themselves, thus emulating Samson in their sportive moods.

—The ancients were not intimately acquainted with zoology. We remember that in one of their fables a fox jeers the lioness for bringing forth but one cub, whereas she, the fox, had a whole litter of pups, and the royal beast remarked that that *one* however was a lion. The moral of this was very pointed, but the statements were not facts. The lioness in the zoological gardens at Dublin has just given birth to six cubs, and four or five is by no means an uncommon number.

FARM, GARDEN AND FIRESIDE.

How to Winter Lambs.

Winter has long been upon us in good earnest, and all kinds of stock, and particularly lambs, calves and colts need good shelter, good care, and plenty of good food. They cannot withstand the piercing winter weather like older animals. They do not like the dry hay, and unless they have especial care will fall away, and perhaps not survive the spring.

But it was upon the care of lambs that we began this article. They should be separated from the older sheep without fail. Sheep never do well in large flocks at best, and the weakest and puniest suffer the most. Lambs, if left with the older sheep, will be pushed about by their superior strength—driven and kept away from the feed, and dwindle and die. They need better feed and better care than old sheep. Sheaf oats are excellent for lambs; but begin by feeding light, and increase the amount gradually to what they ought to have. Corn should be fed, if oats are not to be had. Corn meal is better than ungreund corn, and shelled corn better than corn in the ear—but if you have not the one, use the other.

Good, bright, sweet hay should also be provided in sufficient quantity and variety. Clover hay, saved with proper care, is greatly relished by lambs, and, indeed, by all kinds of stock. It is strange that farmers will sow their best hay and less timothy. Clover is more fattening and better relished by all kinds of stock. Indeed, stock will keep fat on clover and grow poor on timothy alone. If fed on timothy, they must have corn also. But a variety of hay should be produced—timothy for working animals —clover, orchard grass, hare's grass, &c., and these given for a change and particularly to lambs and other young stock.

No man should pretend to keep sheep without having racks from which they are to feed. It is more essential in this climate than either north, because we have so much rain and sand here. It throws upon the ground, the feed gets trampled into the mud and wasted—wretched economy, when a few dollars would have prevented any such waste.

If the flock of lambs is large, they should be subdivided and the puny ones separated and given still better care. An experience of twenty five years with lambs has taught us the correctness of these directions.

Load Binders.

A very simple, effective and quick way of fastening four foot wood upon a sled, not in general use, is a roller or windlass at the back end of the sled. An inch and a half or two-inch hole is bored horizontally into the rack or ladders behind the back sticks; into this hole a round hard wood stick, four or five inches in diameter, make a gudgeon on each end of it to fit the holes bored in the rack or ladders; or instead of boring holes iron staples can be used on the under side of the rack or sled body, which will hold the roller. Bore two or three inch-and-a-half or two holes in this roller, and you have a windlass similar to those used by blacksmiths in shoeing cattle. When the wood is placed upon the sled, fasten the binding chains firmly to the front end of the sled, and passed over the middle of the load, fastening one end each to the windlass, which being turned, draws the chain with great force upon the wood, so that not a stick can move until the sled is upset, or the windlass loosened. If the binding chain becomes loose by jolting of the load on the road, you have only to turn the windlass a little, and the chain is tight as before. Where the wood is short, a hook or notch is made in

The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1868.

"THE GAZETTE wants the opinion of the *Post*, upon the recent decisions of the Supreme Court. We have not been addicted to the bad habit of the GAZETTE, in reviewing the decisions of the Supreme Court. We accept them as law, binding upon all."—*Post.*

Then why have you been hammering away for months past—at Congress for conforming its action to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Rhode Island case—and at the Supreme Court for not reversing that decision, and sitting up a new precedent unheard of in the jurisprudence of this country?

THE Presidential campaign may soon be regarded as open, and the Republican should at once set himself about to do whatever good he can in the cause. We know of no better way to make votes than by educating the people up to the proper standard, so that they may know how to discriminate at the ballot box in favor of the party having the greatest interest in the welfare of the country, and holding principles not at variance with the fullest idea of a Republican form of Government. The best channels through which to reach the masses and to spread before them the live issues of the hour, are well conducted and fearlessly edited newspapers. They are the educators of the people, and when properly directed, one journal silently accomplishes more good and effective service than could a thousand stump orators or zealous canvassers. In view of this fact, all earnest adherers to the great political principles held by the Republican party should bestir themselves to increase the circulation of able journals in their districts, so that no man in his ignorance will be entrapped into the support of men and measures antagonistic to the best interests of the country.

The Pittsburgh Weekly GAZETTE, the largest, cheapest and best weekly journal in the Commonwealth, and the leading Republican paper of Western Pennsylvania, is placed within the reach of all, and if our friends will co operate, it will be enabled to accomplish much good work in the presidential canvass. Aside from its high political character, it is a live, gossippy, and readable newspaper, which will commend itself to the intelligent farmer, merchant or mechanic. See prospectus in another column.

TAXING BANKS.

At the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania a law was passed to tax stock in National Banks in the hands of holders thereof. To this end a corps of special Assessors were created, and authorized to pocket seven per cent. of all the moneys raised in this manner, in compensation for services not extending beyond a few hours or days. While the idea of taxing this capital was just and proper, the manner of carrying it into effect was a job, though not of large proportions. At the present session of the Legislature, it is to be hoped, the whole system of taxing banks will be remodeled to meet the requirements of the case, as developed by the fullest consideration.

There can be no question but capital, whether in the form of bank and railway shares, or in government bonds ought to be liable to assessment for public purposes to as full an extent as other descriptions of property. The exemption of capital, invested in these shapes, has gone so far as to compel a discussion which will not cease, but grow more earnest, until a change shall be made remedying the existing evil. Nor can it be doubted that Bank Officers are convinced that the general system under which they are doing business can only be permanently maintained by the adoption of such provisions of law as will subject banking capital to as heavy rates of taxation as are laid upon capital employed in other pursuits.

The forty first section of the Act of Congress of 1864, regulating National Banks, expressly prohibits taxing, for State and local purposes, either the franchises, capital or earnings of those institutions; and the obvious import and effect of the section has been sustained by decisions in both Federal and State Courts. But the same section authorizes taxing shares of stock in National Banks in the hands of the individual holders thereof, the same as other property, subject to three limitations:

1. The rate must not be greater than on other moneyed capital in the State. This is abundantly liberal in Pennsylvania, for moneys at interest are now taxed, in none of the counties less than three or four per cent., and in some of them seven or eight per cent.

2. That the taxes shall be imposed by State authority, at the place where the particular bank is located, and not elsewhere.

3. That the rate shall not exceed that upon shares in State banks.

The first attempt in this State, at taxing National Banks, failed because it aimed at their business. The second attempt, that of 1866, failed for the reasons—1st. The one per cent. levied was held to be in excess of that legally payable on other capital for State objects alone; and, 2d. Because it was laid on the banks directly, and not on the individual holders of the shares.

The act of 1867 is objectionable not simply because the assessing is made a job for the benefit of lucky politicians, but also because it does not make the stock taxable for county and local purposes. It is further faulty; in the fact it does not subject shares in State Banks to the same measure of taxation as shares in National Banks. Moneys at interest are taxable for all purposes, and, as we recently explained, in some counties the assessments absolutely reach $67 on each $1,000, or $7 more than the whole lawful interest received. Nor is this the worst of it. If a man sells real estate on time, taking any form of security, that security is liable to taxation at these rates, while the property conveyed is liable the same as any other houses and lands; thus taxing the same property twice. (We may remark in passing that the law taxing money at interest, as it stands, is an infamy that the Legislature ought to make haste and correct.)

The tax on State Banks is on the par value of the shares, regardless of its market value; while the tax on National Banks is on the actual value of the shares, whatever it may be. It is a point to be considered, moreover, how for the distinctions made in taxing stocks in the two sorts of Banks, invalidate any of the evils.

Another point in which question may possibly arise might as well be looked at in this connection. The 41st section of the National law declares

"That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of said Associations, held by any person or body corporate from being included in this valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed by order of State authority, *at the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere.*"

The State law of 1867 provides, that taxes on shares of stock in National Banks *shall be assessed at the place of residence of stockholders.*

There is a manifest discepancy in these two provisions, which the courts may find a way to reconcile if a case should arise calling for a solution, though we think that in this great violence would have to be done to one or both the provisions. A bill is now under consideration in Congress which provides that stock in National Banks may be taxed at the place of residence of the respective Stockholders, provided they reside in the State in which the bank is located, and with which they are connected. If this bill should become a law, as we presume it will, it will measurably remedy the discrepancy referred to.

As the laws now are lands and tenements are exempted from assessments for State purposes, but carry by far the larger part of the local burdens, while capital invested in banks, railways, insurance and manufacturing companies contributes most of the proceeds required for State uses under this arrangement. More than half of the income of the State is collected in Philadelphia. There is no vital objection to the continuance of this rule provided the actual burdens of each of these forms of property are substantial equalized. It would, indeed, be more satisfactory to many minds if all kinds of property should be made liable to the same levies and in the same proportions; but there are practical difficulties in the way.

Hitherto it has been found difficult, if not impossible, to make capital in the form of money pay its proportion of taxes, while real estate is palpable and cannot be concealed. The result is that capitalists who are best able to contribute to the support of government pay ratably to their means less than men in more moderate circumstances. A laborer, mechanic, or tradesman, who has a house, shop or store cannot escape the tax-gatherer, while his rich neighbor may have tens or even hundreds of thousands of dollars invested that the existence of them cannot be readily ascertained. Exact equity is scarcely attainable, nor is it desired by persons who take comprehensive views of taxation. What is essential is that substantial justice be done.

It will doubtless be found impossible to dispense with the State tax on real property unless the tax on bank shares shall be rendered available. If it should become necessary to restore the State tax on lands a thorough scrutiny of all parts of the existing system will be demanded and enforced; and the result of this will be that money capital will not escape as easily as under the proposition to make it pay one per cent.

—The Commission appointed to revise the tax laws, were expected to report a bill covering this matter; but their report, as far as published, does not contain it, though the table of contents does. It is probable a supplemental report will embody it.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Revival power prevails in almost every part of the country. Our secular as well as religious exchanges, frequently contain items of this character, in view of the public interest in such intelligence. In the immediate bounds of our circulation, covering a large district of country, the work of revival obtained in most of the churches. Doubtless the largely increased spirit of union among Christians generally, and branches of denominations with the same cardinal doctrines and mode of government in particular, has given an impetus to the work. Among the chief features of these union meetings and conventions is, the united cry to God for the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the people And it is note-worthy, too, that the subjects of these revivals are mainly adult males and frequently the heads of families. We find that many of our churches in the Western part of this State, as well as in Ohio, and West Virginia, lying contiguous thereto, have been unusually favored with a work of grace. In the Presbyterian churches at Rimersburgh, Murraysville, New Castle and Mercer, in this State, it has prospered, also at Alliance, Ohio. The same happy condition exists in the Baptist church at Fayetteville, in one of the eastern counties of this State. During the course of an eleven weeks' meeting in that church nearly one hundred persons professed Christ. Reference was made some days since to the extensive revival in the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Johnstown, and also to the highly spiritual condition of other churches in that place. Since then we learn by the *Christian Advocate* that over one hundred and thirty have united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. A. H. Thomas, pastor, at Johnstown. The Greensburg *Herald* says fifty-two conversions have occurred in the M. E. Church at Ligonier, Pa., during the past three weeks. Good news also comes from Clarion of a meeting in the church of that body. Our own city is also being favored with the saving displays of God's power. Meetings for prayer and conference are being held nightly in many of the churches, and not without good results. The noon-day prayer meeting and special services at the Academy of Music on Sunday afternoon, and at night in the Theatre, in connection with services is public halls, are all contributing their part to encourage the work of revival.

It is gratifying to note that the *Herald of Peace*, recently started in Chicago, besides advocating the peculiar principles and practices of the Orthodox Friends, will promote revivals of religion, Sunday schools, the circulation of Bibles and tracts, poison reform, etc. Hitherto the Quakers have resisted all the attempts to incorporate these methods of religious acts, but this paper favors the adoption of means employed by earnest-minded Christians of evangelical denominations. The New York *Independent* says at a general meeting of Friends in Chicago, the meeting was regularly organized with officers, and opened by reading the scriptures. It is believed one of the first steps in the new reform will be the employment of salaried ministers.

The German branch of the New York Christian Association have established a free eating room, at No. 69 Ludlow street. Five hundred and fifty persons were fed daily last week.

A remarkable revival of religion has been in progress in the M. E. Church, at Orange, New Jersey, the Rev. Dr. Dashiel, pastor. The work is chiefly among young men and heads of families. Dr. Dashiel stated some evenings since that fifteen husbands had been converted in answer to the prayers of pious wives. One of these said recently that she had been praying and waiting for this result for fifteen years.

The number of infant baptisms in the Methodist Episcopal Church, during last year, was 42,658, the largest ever reported, presenting also the largest annual increase.

The *Religious Telescope* thinks the custom of some congregations of singing during the taking of the collection, is not proper, as they interfere with each other. It says some brethren are so absorbed on their singing during collection, with their eyes closed, they could not see the basket as it was passed.

The New York *Independent* contains full column editorial on the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Coming from a source from which that praise would be least expected, its views of the general character of the Board are worth re-producing. Looking at the picture of the Bishops, it says, there are few men in the United States to whom more power is entrusted—power, but not emolument; for their position is the farthest removed from dignified leisure. Referring to the circular form of likenesses, it says, like every thing in Methodist economy, the Bishops revolve they are one wheel of a vast system of wheels; and if they exert their power in bidding others to remove, there are none upon whom the burdens of the itinerant system fall so heavily as upon themselves.

City missionary work in New York city is assuming greater prominence in the leading churches of that city than ever before. The need for this kind of labor became so apparent, that the churches were forced to take hold of it. The good results of only a brief time shows that the field is worth cultivating, and promises a plentiful harvest. By this means the churches will not only be the gainers, but society at large will feel its healthy pulsations. The Episcopal Church Missionary Society in the city and Diocese of New York, organized one year ago, has constant demands for an extension of the field and work engaging their care. Some idea of the work may be found from the fact that the central mission at the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton street, is occupied by two clergymen, one physician, three Bible women and one German layman, who find ample employment among the poor and suffering of that part of the city. Religious services are also supplied by this Society to the Protestant troops on Governor's and David Islands; and at Fort Schuyler, while aid is also extended to feeble rural parishes.

Complaint was made at the Presbyterian Extension Meeting, held in New York city lately, that one great hindrance to the multiplication of Presbyterian churches in that city and immediate neighborhood is, the rich are so wedded to caste and comfort, that they refuse to stay out in plain congregations or go out into unassuming colonies. Many of the millionaires congregate together, making some churches plethoric with wealth, and leaving others pulseless with poverty. Dr. Prime, of the *Observer*, presented this difficulty with great force.

A meeting was held at Newark, N. J., not long since, says a correspondent of the *Presbyterian*, to endorse the movement of the Mayor in enforcing the Sunday laws. To the surprise of the meeting, and to the sorrow of the ministry, the Rev. Dr. Poor plead the German privileges and rights to enjoy themselves, according to laderland custom. Rather poor argument—"they have shed their blood for this country, and have become citizens," therefore they should enjoy the Sabbath as they had been taught, and not be forced to keep it.

Quite an interesting meeting was held in Washington City some time since in Dr. Gurley's Church, on behalf of the Southern work of the American Tract Society. Gen. J. K. Moorhead, our representative in Congress, presided. Senator Wilson and several members of the House were present. A liberal collection was taken.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Association of Churches of Western Pennsylvania, which has just been held at the Plymouth Church, on Hand street, was very interesting and will be long remembered with pleasure by all who attended. This Association is composed of some twelve Congregational Churches, with their pastors, each Church being entitled to send three delegates to the stated meetings, while the Association has no control over the different churches represented, yet the influence exerted upon each is very marked and happy. Questions regarding the Congregational polity, and what are the obstacles in the way of revivals of religion, &c., were earnestly and ably discussed. The devotional exercises of the meeting were very interesting and tender, manifesting the presence of the Holy Spirit moving upon all hearts.

OIL NEWS.

—The production of the Tidioute district is falling off rapidly, and few new wells are going down. The property in the vicinity of Petroleum Centre, however, is being very steadily developed and in paying quantities.

—The stock of oil in the entire Pennsylvania Oil Regions was stated to be five hundred and forty thousand barrels, on the 7th inst. This includes all in tanks or in the hands of producers, operators or brokers.

—During the month of January, 1868, there were 5,770, 507 gallons of oil shipped from the various ports of the United States, being an increase of 2,239,747 gallons on the same month in 1867.

—Iron tankage to the capacity of some two hundred and seventy five thousand barrels, is now being erected at various points along the Allegheny river and Oil Creek.

—From January 1st to the 5th of February, 83,642 barrels of oil were shipped over the Oil Creek Railroad.

ONE CERTAIN AND POSITIVE

PROOF THAT

DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS

ARE NO HUMBUG, but that they do relieve and cure such diseases as they are recommended for, is that every person who has used them speaks highly in their favor. We are daily in receipt of certificates from well known and reliable citizens, who can be called upon in case the genuineness of the certificate is doubted. The following is from a gentleman who was cured by them, and who has recommended them to others, who likewise have derived benefit from them. A trial of these Pills can do no harm, as they contain nothing injurious, being entirely vegetable.

DEAR SIR:—Dear Sir: I was so badly afflicted with pain in the kidneys that I could hardly turn myself in bed, and breathing also caused me severe pain. I had given up hopes of ever getting well again, when I bought a box of Dr. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS, which at once relieved me, and I believe they have been the means of the cure. I have also recommended them to others where like complaints were made, and they have in every case proved efficacious. I cheerfully recommend them to any one suffering from this trouble, as I believe they are the best medicine for this class of diseases I have ever heard of. Any further information can be obtained by calling me at Outer Depot, Penna. R. R., or at my residence, No. 61 Arthur street.

A. J. WEAVER,
Conductor, Penna. Railroad.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1868.

Frightful Prophecies

CONCERNING THE END OF ALL THINGS are made by religious enthusiasts; and, on the other hand, philosophers insist that the centre of the Earth is a mass of fire—that the poles of the Earth will one day beat the Equator, and that the Sun is gradually fading! Take like this is very terrible; but, pending such wholesale calamities, it will be as well for each member of society to take care of his or her health, and leave the rest to Providence.

The end comes prematurely to all who neglect the preservation of that inestimable blessing, rather liver disease, dyspepsia, chronic constipation or any other ailment to take its course unchecked, and it will assuredly shorten life. It cannot be said that the means of protecting the system against the prevailing causes of disease are wilfully hid. The constitution and physique of the least robust may be so strengthened and fortified by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as to render them all but invulnerable, notoriously to the attacks of epidemic disorders, but also to the ordinary complaints which prevail in all countries and at all seasons. If the immense importance of PROTECTIVE MEDICATION were universally understood, this incomparable vegetable antidote, which is already the most popular tonic in the world, would everywhere be classed among the staples of life, and no family would dare to be without it. The time may arrive when this will be the case, for every year adds hundreds of thousands to the list of those who use it.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Titsell. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St.

January 20th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and its condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactured, farm products, coal, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collated with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful guide to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$2.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a number of original and carefully selected items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, is without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important issues, to determine the ruling value in the market of the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their canvassing to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of that paper. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Clubs of Five	1.25.
Clubs of Ten	1.15.

—and one to the getter up the club.

Specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 56 and 58 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and sending marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

FOR RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE, with six acres of ground, stable and orchard, near Arthur's Station. For terms apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.

FAMILY GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—Situated on one of the leading streets in Lawrenceville. The stock is complete and well assorted, and the trade and goods to the amount of $5,000 per year. With a small addition to this stock the trade could be greatly enlarged. Rent for store and dwelling only $20, and will exchange for a dwelling in or near the city. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.
At Pittsburgh, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM C. FORSYTHE, of Clinton, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition. All persons indebted to said Bankrupt are required to make payment to the undersigned, and deliver up any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee.
Pittsburgh, 14 Law Buildings.

FRAME COTTAGE.
SITUATE IN MT. WASHINGTON,
Within 25 minutes' walk of the Monongahela bridge. The house contains five rooms, kitchen, cellar and vaults. Lot, 106 feet front by 240 feet deep. It is filled in front and rear. On the lot are 400 full bearing grape vines of five different varieties. Also all kinds of shrubbery, such as gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries and currants; also peach, pear, apples, quinces and cherry trees. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of
STEEL & WILSON,
Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
Jan20 No. 66 Smithfield street.

$500 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and whereabouts of
ANTHONY FREYVOGEL,
Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st.

He is about **18** years of age; about five feet seven inches in height, and has a slight bait in his walk. He had on when he last left home that morning, a silk hat, dark willed wool, pants and vest, and a dark cashmere overcoat. The left foot which he wore had a patch on the inside.

Inquiry will be left at W. J. ANDERSON & SON'S, Water street, or at the CLOTHING STORE, Liberty street. jal

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
CLARK'S DRUG STORE.
FINE PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FARINA, COLOGNES, &c., &c.
No. 103 Fifth Street.
delit:TTH:6

F. W. C. FELD,
DEALER IN
GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
Tanners' Scraps, Cerosine,
CATTLE TAILS,
Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,
Office and Warehouse—No. 134 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHAMPION DINING SALOON,
No. 45 Fifth Street.
OPEN ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT.
MEALS at all hours. RST OYSTERS, in all styles, at cheapest prices in the city.
H. F. KELLY, Proprietor.
fe13:115

NOTICE.—The interest of W. McCLELLAND, in our firm, ceased on the 1st inst. The business will be carried on as usual, at the old stand, by the remaining partners.
OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.
February 11th, 1868. fe12:117

NOTICE—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, for digging a portion of the trenches for the Allegheny County Workhouse and Infirmit Asylum.
GEO. ALBREE, Secretary.
Specifications may be seen at BAKE & MOORE'S Office, St. Clair street. fe12:12

REMOVAL.
JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 36 SMITHFIELD STREET.
fe13:129

A **NEW LOT OF**
WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Of Foreign and Domestic manufacture; JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c., received and for sale at
No. 112 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
my6 JOHN MITSCH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth STREET.—CHORAL SERVICE.—Seats free. EVENT SER DAY, at 7 o'clock p. m.

PREACHING EVERY SABBATH in NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner North Avenue and Beaver street, Allegheny City, Rev. E. B. HAYDEN, Pastor. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ P. M.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF GRANT AND THIRD STS.—Pastor, Rev. A. BOSSERMAN. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 12½ A. M. All the people are invited to come and hear.

Spiritualists, Spiritualists and Universalists are invited to come and hear a series of interesting Evening Discourses.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services at the NEW CHAPEL, Fourth street, above Grant. TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 2 o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend. The residence of the Pastor, Rev. JAMES S. DICKERSON, is on Wilson street, one block above the Stanley Park, and one square from the Penn Street City Car.

FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, Neville Hall, corner of Fourth and Liberty sts., entrance on Fourth.—Rev. W. S. GRAY, Pastor. Services every LORD'S DAY, morning and evening. Sabbath School session at 2½ p. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday Evenings. Strangers and residents not identified with any worshiping congregation are kindly invited.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, corner Beaver street and Montgomery Avenue, Allegheny City, JOSEPH KING, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow, (Lord's Day) at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free, and a cordial welcome to all. Come. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

THE NESTORIAN PRIEST. REV. ARTHUR ROGDAN, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday Feb. 16th,) for the last time in Pittsburgh, in the following churches:
In FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (F. up stairs, between Mechanic and Adams,) Rev. A. O. MCKELLAND, Pastor, in the morning, at 10½ o'clock.
In the FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Allegheny, (Diamond street, between Cross and Monterey,) Rev. J. T. PRESLY, D. D., Pastor, in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
In the UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Diamond street, between Grant and Wood,) Rev. J. G. BROWN, Pastor, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.
Subject—"The Persecutions of the Christians in Turkey."

FAIR AND FESTIVAL,
AT LAFAYETTE HALL,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
Tickets for Dinner or Supper..... 50 cents.
Admission, without Tickets..... 25 cents.
fe11:116

CURRY
NORMAL INSTITUTE.
A NEW TERM WILL BEGIN ON THE
FIRST MONDAY OF JANUARY.
Pupils beginning then can
Complete an Outline Course in the Normal Studies,
IN SIX MONTHS.
se7

ROOT'S CELEBRATED
OPERATIC CANTATA,
THE HAYMAKERS,
IN COSTUME, with full Orchestra, will be produced at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On Tuesday Evening, Feb. 18th,
BY MISSES ERNEST AND JONES,
Assisted by a number of Soloists and large Chorus.
Tickets for sale at C. C. Meller's Music Store, No. 81 Wood street, where seats can be secured on and after Monday morning, February 17th, at 10 o'clock.
fe13:134

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, Pa., in the partition of the Real Estate of Mary Ann Reed, late of the Borough of Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, will expose at Public Sale, on the premises,
On Wednesday, March 4, 1868
AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M.,
That certain Lot of Ground, containing about ONE AND A HALF ACRES, situated in Section No. 2, Wilkinsburg, bounded on the north by Reed street, adjoining land of A. Way's heirs, on which is erected a
One Story Stone Dwelling House,
With other improvements and which is planted with choice fruit trees. Shrubbery, &c. The property is in the Borough.
Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.
TERMS OF SALE.
One half at confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
SAMUEL GANTON, Trustee.
fe13:TuTh:w3

NOTICE.—WM. METCALF, formerly of CHAS. KNAP SHEPHERD, is a member of our firm, to date from January 1st, 1868. SAMUEL DUFF retiring. Style of firm remains as before
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.
GENERAL PARTNERS:
WM. METCALF, REUBEN MILLER,
GEO. W. BARR, CHAS. PARKIN.
SPECIAL PARTNER.
S. M. KIER.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
Office, 38 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
fe13:140

BANKRUPT BLANKS.
DUFF'S NEW EDITION OF
Book-Keeping and Blanks,
FOR SALE AT
W. S. HAVEN'S,
Cor. Wood and Third Sts.
fe13:127

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
SHEPHARD'S
Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,
317 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh.*
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of
Confectionery.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c., &c.
AT EATON'S,
17 Fifth Street,
JUST RECEIVED, OF THE
Duplex Elliptic Skirts,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT,
At Reduced Prices.
fe13:

F. MUSSMANN,
FIFTH STREET, between Wood & Chatham Sts.,
Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.
First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. jy3:166

PERRY BONHAM,
PUMP MAKER,
And manufacturer of all kinds of WOODEN TURNING, No. 32 THIRD STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.
N. B.—Special attention given to the manufacture of LIFT PUMPS. ly11:e79

GARDEN FIGS,
VERY CHOICE,
Put up in wicker baskets, for family use; a fresh supply just received and for sale by the pound or basket, by
fe11 JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Stand streets.

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.
Just received, the above amount of
BROOM HANDLES,
Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade
by W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
fe7:9 271 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND
and make to order all kinds of
Spring and plain WAGONS, CARTS,
DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS,
TRUCKS, LOCUST HUBS,
And TURNED WORK,
HAY RAKES and
AT DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS, near the Penn'a. R. R. Depot, Allegheny City.
fe13:141 SYLVAN S. WHEELOCK & CO.

KNABE & CO.'S
GOLD MEDAL
Premium Piano Fortes,
For sale only by CHARLOTTE BLUME,
fe6 48 Fifth street, 2d door above Wood

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE
CITY TO BUY THE
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,
At 51 No. 146 GRANT STREET.
jy2 P. C. DUFFY.

JOHN PECK, ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, 98 Fourth street, one door from Wood, Pittsburgh. Always on hand a general assortment of Ladies' Wigs, Bands, Curls; Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, Scalps, Beard Chains, Bracelets, &c. A good price in cash will be given for Raw Hair.
Ladies' and gentlemen's hair-cutting done in a neatest manner. whtf:vol

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,
SEED STORE—112 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Post Office, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Squirrel Hill. ja10

BARR & MOSER,
Architects,
FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of Court Houses and public buildings.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we will apply at the next regular meeting of the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the Port of Pittsburgh, to be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 14TH DAY OF MARCH, 1868, for a license to erect a first class Steamboat Landing, near Saw Mill Run, for account of whom it may concern, on our lot.
14TH DAY OF MARCH.
Unless claimed and charges paid prior to that date.
BROOKS, BALLANTINE & CO.
February 14th, 1868. fe14:137

WALL PAPERS!
Unpacking daily, new and beautiful
WALL PAPERS,
FOR SPRING SALES.
Persons desirous of having paper hanged before the first of April,
CAN HAVE CHOICE OF NEW STYLES.
W. P. MARSHALL,
fe13:136 87 WOOD STREET.

HOUSE KEEPING GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
TABLE LINENS, LINEN SHEETING,
TOWELINGS, LACE CURTAINS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS.
For sale at low prices by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
fe13: 72 FIFTH STREET.

EXTRA LARGE
SCARFS AND COMFORTS.
Ladies and Children's Woolen Basques,
AT PHELAN'S.
Ladies' and Children's Woolen Hoods and Caps,
AT PHELAN'S.
A beautiful assortment of ladies' fine cloth Gloves, in violet Bismark, and scarlet,
AT PHELAN'S.
A very fine and large assortment of ladies', gent's and youth's Kid Gloves, wool lined and other kinds,
AT PHELAN'S
OLD STAND STOCKING STORE,
de8:m 64 FIFTH STREET.

RARE AND
VALUABLE WORKS,
AT HALF PRICE.
Gallery of Nature, by Rev. Thomas Milner, London.
Ferguson's History of the Roman Republic, London.
History of the Conquest of Peru, 2 v., London.
The Life of Charlotte Bronte, London.
Simonds's Literature of Europe, 2 v., London.
Cleaver's History of the House of Austria, London.
History of the Conquest of Mexico, 2 vols., London.
Biographical and Critical Essays, Prescott, London.
Tales of the Colonies, by Charles Rowcroft, London.
The Poetical Works of Charles Cotton, 1771, London.
Go Bike, Illustrated, Bohn's Edition, London.
Shakspeare's Works, Bohn's Edition, London.
The Works of Beaumont and Fletcher, 2 vols.
STATIONERY of all kinds, wholesale and retail, at Eastern prices.
TOY BOOKS in great variety, at the Publishers' prices.
Back numbers of all the Monthly Magazines. Subscriptions received for all the Magazines and Illustrated Papers.
Call and get a supply at the
BOOK AND NEWS DEPOT,
Sixth Street, below Smithfield.
JOHN D. EGAN.

BUY THE BEST & CHEAPEST
PIANO AND ORGAN.
Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano
AND
ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.
THE SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited.
Its tone is full

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Any of our readers having a copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE of the 4th of December will confer a favor upon us by mailing it to our address.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

English & Co's Book Establishment Destroyed—Three Buildings Burned—Loss $200,000—Partially Covered by Insurance—The Work of an Incendiary.

One of the most destructive fires that has occurred in the city for several years took place yesterday morning, between three and four o'clock. Three fine buildings on Fourth street, among which was A. H. English & Co's Book Bindery and Printing establishment, were left in ruins, involving a loss of at least two hundred thousand dollars worth of property.

FIRST ALARM.

About one o'clock in the morning Lieutenant Wilmot, of the police force, who was on duty at the time, discovered smoke issuing from the press room, which was in the basement of English & Co.'s establishment, and at once communicated the fact to the Central office by the Telegraph, from which the alarm was sounded. The Fire Department answered the call promptly, and in a few moments the fire was extinguished, after which the Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, accompanied by the Fire Police and police-men, made a thorough examination of the lower portion of the building, and were satisfied that the fire had been thoroughly subdued. Mr. McIlroy, the Assistant Engineer, then took place in charge of the Fire Marshal and police, with instructions to the police to remain and keep watch over it until the proprietors arrived.

THE FIRE.

Between three and four o'clock the policemen who had remained in the building, hearing an unusual noise, went to the front door when they discovered flames issuing from the third story of the building adjoining, which was also occupied by English & Co., and about the same time the operator at the Central office discovered the fire and gave the alarm; but before the engines could get into service, the flames had made such rapid progress that it was a matter of impossibility to save the building. From it the flames were communicated to the main building of the firm, which was a four story brick with an iron front, the basement of which was occupied as a press room, the street floor by George F. Knott & Co. as a wholesale shoe store, the remainder by English & Co., as a book binding and printing establishment, and in less than half an hour the entire building was a mass of ruins. The next house that fell a prey to the devouring element was that owned by C. H. Paulson and occupied by John D. Bailey, real estate agent, as an office and dwelling, a three story brick adjoining the book establishment, which was totally destroyed. It also did the flames advance that Mr. Bailey was barely enabled to get his wife and children from the burning building, not even allowing them time to dress themselves. By this time the flames had reached the building next adjoining Mr. Bailey's, which was occupied by Mrs. Thorn, and owned by Mr. Paulson, having everything in the second and third stories, including a fine piano. The building adjoining, owned and occupied by R. D. Brueklocher, tailor, was slightly damaged. The building on the opposite side of the street, occupied by Dr. Kind and the one adjoining it, owned by R. C. G. Sproul and occupied by Mrs. Fulton as a boarding house, were slightly damaged, and only saved from destruction by the timely closing of the iron shutters. The building adjoining, owned by Mrs. Stevenson, and occupied by Gen. Sweitzer, C. D. Arnathat and Dr. James Orr, was considerably damaged, the roof having been burned off and the building flooded with water.

ENGLISH & CO'S LOSSES.

In addition to the destruction of the two buildings, which were valued at $45,000, the losses of Messrs. English & Co. will fall short of $75,000. Their stock of books, paper &c., was very heavy, and was estimated at $25,000, while their machinery, consisting of three fine class Adams presses, two impression presses, one hydraulic press, two ruling machines, three folding machines, one cutting machine, and a large quantity of other valuable machinery, including the engine, was worth fully $50,000.

THE INSURANCE.

The firm of A. H. English & Co. are insured to the amount of $44,000, in the following companies: Ætna, Hartford, $12,000; Putnam, Connecticut, $2,500; Girard, Philadelphia, $3,000; Germania, New York, $2,000; Albany, New York, $3,000; Enterprise, Cincinnati, $3,000; Albany City, New York, $2,500; Columbia, Pa., $2,500; Astor, New York, $4,500; International, New York, $5,000; Cumberland Valley Mutual, Pa., $2,500; Mr. John D. Bailey was insured in a Pittsburgh company for $2,000. His loss will therefore fall short of $3,000 probably. The losses on the remainder of the property destroyed are fully covered by insurance.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

There is a diversity of opinion existing as to the immediate origin of the fire, but all agree that it was the work of an incendiary. It is quite evident from the statements of all who examined the premises after the first fire that it at least was not the result of accident. The stoves, furnace and every place about the building where there had been fire the day previous were found to be perfectly cold. A window leading to the basement was found open, and about twenty feet from the stove was discovered a bundle of paper, some wood and a quantity of coal, which had evidently been used for kindling purposes, and directly over it a hole was burned through the floor. It is the opinion of many that the second fire originated from the first, but the fact of the fire breaking out in the third story of the building, from which the first fire was in would seem to indicate a different theory. Mr. English informs us that he went through the building on Saturday night before closing up and saw that all the fires were extinguished. He is fully satisfied that the fire was not the result of accident. This, we believe, is the third time this firm have been burned out.

The Frankstown Explosion—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The Coroner's Jury impannelled to investigate the cause of the explosion of the boiler in the tin works of Mr. J. D. Gray at Frankstown, which resulted in the death of John Harris, the engineer, met pursuant to adjournment at one o'clock yesterday, when the following testimony was heard:

James Thorn, boiler maker, testified that he had examined the exploded boiler and thought the accident was caused by low water. The water line was below the flues, where the boiler gave way. The iron was good; the safety valves were in good order; but the gauge cocks were very much out of order, and have been for some time; only one being in working order.

John M. Gray, the proprietor of the mill, testified that he had always considered the engineer competent; his character was good; he had been employed there since last year; never heard the engineer complain about the pressure of steam was eighty pounds; the engine had started when the explosion occurred; the exploded boiler had not been used since Monday last.

Wm. Turner testified that he had been a practical engineer for nineteen years; had examined the boiler, and thought the explosion was caused by an insufficient supply of water.

The jury, after a brief deliberation, returned the following verdict:

That John Harris came to his death by collapse of flue at the rolling mill of John D. Gray, situated at Frankstown, Allegheny county, Pa., on the 13th day of February, 1868, caused by an insufficiency of water in the boiler.

The jury also unanimously adopted the following as a statement of their sentiments:

"In view of the fact that explosions of boilers in manufacturing establishments have become so frequent, and attended with such fearful results, we would call the attention of citizens of this community to the fact that five times out of six these disasters can be traced to the engineer, who has been either incompetent or reckless in the discharge of his duty. And we would earnestly recommend that the proper steps be immediately taken to have a law enacted authorizing the proper authorities to appoint an inspector, whose duty it shall be to examine and inspect all boilers within the limits of the county except those now subject to the inspection of the United States Inspector, and that no person shall be permitted to act as engineer who has not undergone examination and taken out a license to do so, as we can see no reason why mechanics and workingmen employed in manufacturing establishments should not have the same protection which is extended to hands and passengers on vessels propelled by steam; and we do think, and the history of the last few years in our city will sustain us in our opinion, that a law ought to be passed regulating the inspection of boilers and the qualifications of engineers and, until such time as one which now exists compelling the inspection of those applied to marine purposes, and the qualifications of engineers attending them."

Identified.

The body found on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Sunday last, an account of which we published recently, has been identified as that of Jeremiah Crosman, a watchman on the road. He was walking on the track, as is supposed, when the train, which was half an hour behind time, suddenly rounded a sharp curve and struck him. He resided near the Soda Works, and leaves a wife and two children. He was a sober and exemplary man, as we are informed. His remains have been interred in the St. Mary's Cemetery of this city.

A Truant Wife—An Elopement Frustrated.

Elopements under some circumstances may be excusable, but when a man attempts to "skedaddle" with another man's wife, he commits an act which, in our humble opinion, is without an excuse; but, notwithstanding our opinion in the matter, such things are done, and we presume will be so long as old men are foolish enough to marry young wives. We heard of a case yesterday, the facts of which might be of interest to at least a portion of our readers. An old man, a resident of Temperanceville, by industry and economy has amassed enough of this world's goods to keep him comfortably through his declining years. After retiring from his occupation, that of a river man, and settling down in a cosy little home, the old gentleman became lonesome and resolved to marry. In fact he was in love, and the object of his affection, a blooming lass of eighteen summers, not being blessed with an overstock of wealth, gladly consented to join hands with her ancient lover, and about six months since they were married. For a time "all went merry as a marriage bell," but in time the old gentleman became dissatisfied with the quiet life he was leading, and determined to take to the river again. Some two weeks since he left home, expecting to be absent but two or three weeks, but something occurred by which his absence was protailed to two or three days. He returned one night at a late hour, and on repairing to his residence found his place occupied by another man. It appears that a young Frenchman had for some time past been on intimate terms, perhaps too intimate, with the old man's wife, and was improving the opportunity afforded him by the old gentleman's absence, by taking lodgings in his house. The matter was settled between them after the master on the part of the injured husband, and the Frenchman, as he supposed, left the community never to return. But such was not the case, as the sequel will show. Thursday morning the forgiving husband had occasion to come to the city, and during his absence the sanctity of his abode was again violated by the Frenchman. He did not remain long, however, as it appears there was an understanding between him and the truant wife, who packed up her clothing, collecting all the valuables about the house, and five hundred dollars in cash, left with "Frenchy," as she then supposed, never to return again. The guilty pair repaired to the Union Depot, intending to take the first train east. In the meantime the husband returned home, and finding the house in disorder, his money and wife missing, made inquiry of the neighbors, from whom he learned that the Frenchman had been there again, and that his wife had departed with him. He at once started for the depot, and on arriving there found the objects of his search just in the act of getting aboard the eastern bound train. He threatened to prosecute them both, but finally agreed to say no more about the matter if the Frenchman would leave the city for good, and his wife go home with him. Of course Frenchy was willing to make any promise that would get him out of the clutches of the law, and the wife was equally lavish in her promises to behave herself in the future. "With all her faults he loves her still." The Frenchman having a ticket for Philadelphia, which had been purchased with a portion of the five hundred dollars, left on the train, and the husband and wife returned to their home in Temperanceville.

A Cleveland Sensation—Murder will Out—A Worse than Cologne Tragedy—A Female Charged with Poisoning Her Brother to Obtain His Money.

Cleveland was startled yesterday by the publication of a murder by poison just brought to light but committed twelve months ago. The circumstances attending the revolting case are as follows: About four months since, a widow, Mrs. Gray, went to Judge Tilden and asked advice. Her brother, she said died in February, 1867; there was an insurance on his life of about $2,000, and he had a piece of property in Euclid and some other effects; her sister, Mrs. Sarah W. Victor, living on Webster street, had taken all this property by virtue of a will she claimed to have, but which she (Mrs. Gray) had never seen. Mrs. Gray had been induced to come from her brother and others that she was to share his property, but now found it all taken by her sister. Mrs. Gray wanted advice. Sheriff Nicols was called in, and became satisfied shortly, from what Mrs. Gray said there and what she had said elsewhere, that it was a case demanding investigation. Mrs. Gray had said, in brief, that her brother was taken sick after eating a piece of pie at the house of Mrs. Victor's house. Other people, too talked about the affair of his death; saying that a post mortem examination was proper. The brother died, and objections by Mrs. Victor, that there were suspicious circumstances about it, &c. Sheriff Nicols at once set about the investigation of the case, and since that time has, with his assistants, been carefully and closely following it.

The brother and supposed victim of the poisoning was named William Parquet; he served three years in the 164th N. S. Infantry during the war; came home, worked at Feuner's tavern in Euclid for a year; then went to his sister's house, where he remained until his death. He was, according to the sister's testimony, of ordinary intelligence, but could neither read nor write.

Last week the body was exhumed and the stomach subjected to careful chemical analysis, which resulted in the discovery of large quantities of white arsenic. At the Coroner's examination the case said would come, who is about thirty years of age, evinced great mental excitement. She testified to having effected an insurance herself on the life of her brother for $2,000, which amount she collected after his death. She admitted keeping arsenic, to poison rats with, in her house, and also having a quantity of corrosive sublimate for her complexion, both of which poisons she stated would be found under the carpet in her bed chamber. The evidence not yet educed is said to be of a very positive character against the prisoner.

She is said to be a church member, and active in her society. She has a pleasant voice, speaks low, and during the examination was very much distressed most of the time, shedding tears copiously, especially when arrested. She came to the inquest without the knowledge that she was to be held to answer the terrible charge of murdering her brother, but she knew that the manner of his death was the subject of investigation.

Oil Production in the Venango Oil Regions.

The total production of the Venango Oil Region, says the Oil City *Republican*, is eliciting considerable inquiry among dealers and operators. Careful estimates place the amount at 3,550,000 barrels, and some even as high as 4,000,000 barrels. These estimates are about as near the amount ascan be made. The foreign shipments of Petroleum for January, 1868, have been greater than in any month, 1867. The excess or surplus of Petroleum at the commencement of 1868, held at the place of production, in all other points, in this country and in Europe, total, in estimated figures, nearly one thing over a million and a half of barrels. The largestock as here represented has had anything but an unfavorable effect on the place of production. Prices have steadily advanced since the commencement of the new year, and still continue firm. The indications for keeping up the present daily production—about 10,000 barrels—admits of no question. We give it as our opinion that for all future time the amount of Petroleum production of the Pennsylvania Region will be ample for the demand. The prospect for trade opens very fairly, and although the prices of former years are out of tne question, producers can look forward with confidence to a remunerative season. In order to guard against the fluctuations that are incident to the trade, they should call their product as fast as produced. The large amount of empty tankage here and in the principal Petroleum markets of the country, as well as the erection of such a large amount of new tankage as is now under construction, are the reasons adduced for the above predictions. No fears of a serious apprehension in regard to the large surplus reported. The trade is surely strong enough to carry a stock of a million or so of barrels without serious detriment.

The Pennsylvania Oil Region is the only reliable source from whence the world can depend for its supply, and we have no fear that the supply will ever materially exceed the demand.

City Mortality.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the following interments from January 25th to February 2d, 1868:

Fever, 1; Puerperal Peritonitis, 1; Apoplexy, 1; Chronic Dysentery, 1; Paralysis, 1; Consumption, 1; Gastro Enteritis, 1; Disease of Spine, 1; Scrofula, 1; Convulsions, 2; Scarlatina, 1; Scalded, 1; Dropsy of Heart, 1; Capillary Bronchitis, 1; Unknown, 1; Debility, 1.

Of the above there were: Under one year, 9; from one to two years, 2; from two to five years, 2; from ten to fifteen years, 1; from twenty to thirty years, 2; from thirty to forty years, 3; from sixty to seventy years, 1.

Males, 8; Females, 9; Total, 17.

"While the Lamp Holds Out to Burn" there is a chance for restoration of health. If, therefore, the constitution has been weakened by disease or excess—the nerves shattered—the stomach weakened—the appetite gone, and all the world appears gloomy—pour some fresh oil into your lamp, in the shape of Plantation Bitters, which will make the flame of life again burn brightly, and illuminate a once wretched existence. For ladies it is an elegant and gentle stimulant, exactly such as they require. Many families will not be without it. It has an immense sale throughout the world.

Magnolia Water.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Bills Passed—Supplement to Pittsburgh Mechanics Savings Bank—Normal School to Borrow Money—Disorderly Persons in McKeesport—Lawrenceville Gas Company—Pittsburgh Building and Savings Association—School Directors of Bellvue to Borrow Money—Salaries to Judges—Bridge Over the Ohio at Pittsburgh.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 7, 1868.

HOUSE

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Supplement for Mechanics Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, which authorizes investment in State and National securities.

Authorizing the South-western Normal College to borrow fifteen thousand dollars for building purposes.

Empowering the authorities of McKeesport to commit disorderly persons in default of fine.

Incorporating the Lawrenceville Gas Company, Allegheny county; capital one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Incorporating the Building and Saving Association of Pittsburgh, capital fifty thousand dollars.

Authorizing the School Directors of Bellevue, Allegheny county, to borrow money.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Mr. NICE, of Schuylkill, offered a resolution requesting the State Treasurer to report the number and names of all President Judges, with amount received by each in 1867. Adopted.

BILLS REPORTED.

The bill for a bridge over the Ohio from West Pittsburgh and Tempersauceville to Allegheny City was reported affirmatively.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Passenger Railroad.

Also, for a steam ferry in the Allegheny River, from Canal street to Hare's Island.

The postage account of the House for January was four thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, to authorize the School Directors of Hampton township to refund to John Grubbs and William Williams monies advanced for bounties.

One from Pittsburgh and Duquesne borough for a steam ferry from Canal street to Herr's Island.

Also, one from Robinson and Chartiers townships against the repeal of the act to prevent horses, cattle, &c., from running at large.

Mr. WILSON, a remonstrance against the passage of a supplement for the Monongahela Valley Railroad.

Also, against the Peoples Passenger Railway.

Also, a petition for a change in the fees for inspection of platform scales in Allegheny county.

Mr. RECKERT, one from eight hundred citizens and miners of Allegheny and Westmoreland, against the use of large screens, and unjust measures of coal and coke.

Also, from Duquesne bo ough for annexation to Allegheny city.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, changing the name of George Gleuville Tuck to George Glenville Tuck Jeremy.

Providing for the sale of franchises of turnpike companies to pay indebtedness.

Authorizing the appointment of two additional Notaries Public for Allegheny city.

Enabling the School Board of the Fifth ward, Allegheny city, to borrow thirty thousand dollars for school purposes.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, an act enabling East Birmingham to issue one hundred thousand dollars in bonds for funding.

Relative to Western House of Refuge, obliging counties to pay costs of children admitted.

Incorporating the Wilkinsburg Gas Company.

Mr. JACKSON, of Armstrong, extending the act relative to livery stable keepers in Allegheny to Armstrong and Butler.

Changing the name Back street in Kittanning to Grant avenue.

Authorizing the State Treasurer to examine into the claims of George W. Cass, Washington McClintock and Addison Leech, in consequence of the abandonment of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal.

To take the sense of the people of Freeport Borough, Armstrong county, upon the question of prohibitory liquor law.

Exempting persons attending funerals schools, seminaries, military parades &c., from payment of tolls on the ferry over the Kiskiminetas at Leechburg.

Mr. NICHOLSON, Beaver, preventing fishing with seines and nets in rivers and creeks in Beaver county.

Authorizing the appointment of an additional Notary Public at Beaver Falls, Beaver county.

Mr. DEISE, Clinton, prohibiting the confinement of persons in Asylums without judicial examination.

Mr. MEEK, Centre, providing a penalty for carrying oil or fluids on cars and compelling railroad companies to provide seats for passengers.

Mr. BECKERT, Allegheny, incorporating the Pennsylvania Chaises Company.

Annexing a portion of Duquesne borough to Allegheny City.

Mr. DEISE, Clinton, extending to canal companies the privileges of railroad companies to deepen, widen and improve canals and increase facilities for the transportation of property.

Mr. HERR, Dauphin, establishing a penitentiary for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

The Committee on Pensions introduced a bill for the payment of pensions to soldiers of 1812 and their widows.

Adjourned at half past ten o'clock p. m.

SENATE.

REMONSTRANCES.

MR. ERRETT, of Allegheny, presented remonstrance from Town Council, of Duquesne borough, against the loss of a portion of its territory.

Also, against the passage of an act authorizing compensation of school board of Elizabeth for services as bounty board.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, a petition asking for an extension of the limits of Bridgewater borough.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ERRETT, incorporating the Consolidation Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Colorado Silver Mining Company.

Incorporating the Liberty Driving Road Company for a turnpike between East Liberty and Pittsburgh.

Authorizing Hampton township to levy a tax to reimburse Wm. Williams and John Grubbe for bounty money advanced.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Tranquility Restored in Peru—Emigration to Peru—Trade with Chili—Japanese Monitor Stonewall.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 9.—The steamer Rising Star, from Aspinwall, brings $1,255,333 of California treasure.

Is hmus and Central American news unimportant.

Lima advices to January 22d state that President Canazos had arrived at Callao and would proceed to the capital that day, where he would have a cordial reception. Some minor fights occurred at the South, but tranquility was restored, and the whole Republic recognized the Canzos government.

The United States steamer Wateree was at Bolivia. The revolution there proved a mere local outbreak and was easily suppressed.

Valparaiso dates to January 10th state that agents are to leave in March for the United States, Great Britain, &c., to obtain emigrants for the southern portion of Chili. Salt works on a large scale will soon be established near Valparaiso.

The Japanese monitor Stonewall arrived at Valparaiso January 6th, in thirty-six days from Montevideo.

—In Cleveland, O., Friday night last, Joe Dodge, an experienced thief, went to the jewelry store of Hogan & Wade, and capturing a tray containing diamonds and jewelry to the value of $10,000, made off with it, but was stopped by a street passenger, and the property recovered, with the exception of about $1,000 worth of diamonds, which were scattered in the snow. The thief was secured, but his confederate, who was waiting near at hand in a buggy, effected his escape.

—In the Kansas Legislature, on the 6th, an act was passed allowing any person, without regard to *sex or color*, to practice law in the Courts, if possessed of the requisite qualifications.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

RESIGNATION OF U. S. MINISTER ADAMS.

LONDON, February 7.—The resignation of United States Minister Adams has been announced. The London *Standard* has an editorial highly complimentary to Mr. Adams, expressing regret at his approaching retirement from the position he so ably filled.

NOTORIOUS FENIAN CAPTURED—DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

LONDON, February 8.—A notorious Fenian, Captain Mackay, was captured in Cork last evening by the police of that city. While the officers were *en route* to the jail with their prisoner his friends rallied in great force, and for a time a desperate fight provailed. The mob was finally beaten down and the prisoner lodged in jail. The guards around the jail were doubled during the night to prevent a rescue.

LONDON, February 9.—Selwyn is sure to succeed Sir Wm. Erle as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

It is understood American Minister Adams will take his departure from England next April.

The Fenian Captain Mackay, arrested on Friday at Cork, is charged with leading the attack on the Martello tower at Duncannon.

PRUSSIA.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, February 7.—*Evening.*—It has been officially given out by Count von Bismarck that negotiations for a commercial treaty between the United States of America and the Confederation of the North German States have commenced and are progressing with the prospect of a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

BISMARCK SEEKS RELAXATION.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Count Bismarck has obtained leave of absence from his post as Prime Minister of the North German Confederation, and will devote several months to travel through the countries of Europe. His health, which has not been good for a long time, has at length compelled him to seek relaxation from his arduous duties. It is announced the present Minister of Finance will replace the Premier.

FEELING TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, February 9.—At an interview last week Count von Bismarck told Gen. Carl Schurz that it was the most earnest desire of his royal master, the King of Prussia, to cultivate the good will of the people of the United States. This favorable disposition of the King of Prussia is regarded by Americans here as most important, in view of the necessity which may arise in the selection of some European power as umpire in the pending difference between the United States and Great Britain.

ABYSSINIA.

DISCOURAGING ADVICES.

LONDON, February 7.—Later advices from the British army now operating in Abyssinia are very discouraging, and forbids the hope of a successful or safe movement this season.

ADVANCE OF BRITISH FORCES.

Advices from Abyssinia state that a strong force of British troops was advanced from Senafe towards the interior on the 26th of January. Water has been bored for according to the American plan and found in abundance, near the English line of march. The coast shore had been lighted by the English for naval purposes. Camp followers from India were being returned home. The Egyptian Governor of Quassouna was recalled with, it is said, the approval of the British authorities.

ITALY.

FARRAGUT AT FLORENCE.

FLORENCE, February 7—*Evening.*—Admiral Farragut arrived to day from Genoa and was received with especial honors by the Minister of Marine.

CONTINUED HONOR TO FARRAGUT.

Admiral Farragut remains at Florence a much honored visitor. His fleet is at Spezzia.

PORTUGAL.

KING AND QUEEN ATTACKED.

LISBON, Feb. 6.—The King and Queen of Portugal and suite, while returning from a hunting party near Braza, were fired on from the roadside. The guards returned the fire, killing some of the assailants and wounding others. The royal party then rode rapidly into town. The King and Queen are unhurt.

GREECE.

NEW CABINET FORMED.

LONDON, February 8.—Dispatches from Athens state that a new Cabinet has been formed with Bulgaris as President and Minister of the Interior.

A ROYAL HEIR ENLISTS.

PARIS, February 8.—Young Iturbide heir of the late Emperor Maximilian, has recently enlisted in the Papal Zouaves at Rome.

CHANGE OF POLICY.

The *Herald's* cable dispatch says Napoleon has altered his policy toward the Pope and Italy in a sudden and remarkable manner. He evinces a disposition to abandon his position of champion of the Holy See. Assured, it is said, of the existence of Bourbon intrigues radiating from Rome, the Imperial diplomacy with Rome has become colder, while the friendly relations hitherto existing with Victor Emanuel are to be renewed.

Queen Isabella is forced to dissolve her Papal Legion, recruited under her warrant in Madrid, as Napoleon flatly objects to service in the cause of the Holy See.

MEXICO.

Pronunciamentos Against the Government—Another Revolution.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 8.—The *Herald's* Mexican news via Havana cable says: Pronunciamentos against the government were multiplying, and general Corouka had fallen under suspicion. A revolution had broken out in Sinoloa. Senor Moralez, who had been kidnapped, was shot by his captors on his failure to obtain the required ransom.

A naval engagement is reported at Siual. The merchants at San Louis Potosi have been released from prison and the forced tax on the latter removed. Sinoloa elected Garcia Morales as Governor. The resignation of General Mendez had been accepted. Gen. Jimenez, in Guerrerio, had decided not to heed the instructions of the general government, and was preparing to settle his dispute with Alvarez by an appeal to arms. He intended to march against Acapulco.

LATER FROM MEXICO, Feb. 8.—The Bureau of Mexican Intelligence, at Brownsville, sends the following news: Another revolution has broken out under Valdesi. A detachment of government troops had been routed by the revolutionists.

An expedition from the northern part of the State of Tobasco had started under one Rastin to march. Mendez is reported to be the prime mover. General Sanchez Ochoa, an Ortegaist, had been arrested and imprisoned at San Luis Potosi.

A movement is on foot in the State of Vera Cruz to declare several villages from that State and form a new State. From all parts of the interior come reports of robberies, kidnapping and murders.

Francisco Patosi was elected Governor of the State of Durango.

The life polity of Puebla has ordered the suppressment of persons unable to pay their debts.

Two Americans named Cook and Pillow *en route* for Tehaucun were murdered by Mexicans. They were emigrants from Western Texas.

Canales, Queroga and Carvagal are organizing near Camargo, in Tamaulipas, preparatory to a revolution. Their agents are in Brownsville purchasing arms and munitions of war, and troops have been sent from Matamoras.

An expedition which started under Felix P. Gati to invade Galapa failed, owing to desertion.

Cortinas has threatened a revolution of Juan Jaseelo.

La Gouza has not given possession of the Gubernatorial seat of Tamaulipas, which he claims having won in the last election.

The *Herald's* Mazatlan special of February 1st, says the revolutionists are unit ng their forces to attack Governor Rubi, who is in the mountains with twelve hundred men. They had one fight, and a decisive battle was daily expected. The Governor, it was thought, would be sustained by the forces of President Juarez.

General Martinez proclaimed himself Governor of Sinoloa on the 18th, and called for a loan of a hundred thousand dollars. Several bodies of regular troops declared in his favor.

A riot in Durango had been suppressed.

An American woman was found murdered near Guaiabafara, with seven stiletto stabs about her breast and heart.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1868.

BRITISH MINISTER RECEIVED.

The new British Minister, Mr. Thornton, was introduced to the President today by the Secretary of State. In the course of his reply to Mr. Thornton's pleasant address the President said: "The people of the United States will believe that her Majesty is entirely sincere in the kindly message which, under her command, you have delivered to me, and this belief will encourage them to hope for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the matters in difference between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States."

NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

A movement is being made for a call for a National Convention at Cincinnati to present the producing industries of the United States. The character of the Convention will probably be somewhat political as well as material, it being the intention to place the Government and its policy under the control of the producing interests. The Convention will be called under the auspices of the National Cheap Freight Railway League, and candidates for President and Vice President, to represent the interests of production, will without doubt be put in nomination.

MAIL CHANGES.

In consequence of the frequent failures lately on the mail route via Lynchburg and Knoxville, the Postoffice Department has to-day issued orders to forward the New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington mails for and from New Orleans via Louisville.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1868.

IMPEACHMENT REVIVED.

The Committee on Reconstruction had a very strong session to-day. Representatives Stevens and Boutwell urged the adoption of a resolution for the impeachment and removal of the President, but the Committee finally referred the President's letters and General Grant's to a sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Bingham, Boutwell and Beck, with authority to investigate and report on the impeachment question. It is the opinion of many members that the President has rendered himself liable to indictment for conspiracy.

The Committee adopted a bill removing the political disability from Governor Orr and Hon. Robert Ould, of Richmond. Mr. Brooks moved to include General Beauregard, but the Committee refused.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a correct statement of the Public Debt on the first of February, 1868:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Five per cent. Bonds	$ 707,230,200 03
Six per cent. Bonds of 1867 and 1868	1,454,281 87
Six per cent. 5-20 bonds	514,771,950 00
Six per cent. 1-20 bonds	1,119,400,450 00
Six per Funded Loan	75,000,000 00
Total	$ 2,911,903,881 90

Debt Bearing Currency Interest.

Six per cent. Bonds	$ 32,474,000 00
Three per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness	16,030,000 00
Three year 7-30 Notes	214,013,500 00
Two per cent. Certificates	23,000,000 00
Total	285,517,500 00

Matured Debt Not Presented for Payment.

1 year 7-30 Notes, due August 15, 1867	1,741,650 00
Compound Interest Notes, 1864	2,322,000 00
Compound Interest Notes, 1865	6,960,200 00
Ditto, Texas Indemnity	766,000 00
Treasury Notes, old issue, July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	121,310 00
Ditto, August 12, 1861	1,000 00
Treasury Notes, March 2d, 1863	7,750 00
Ditto, March 3d, 1863	1,000 00
Certificates of Indebtedness	87,000 00
	$ 17,388,160 10

Debt Bearing no Interest.

U. S. Notes	$ 356,199,127 00
Fractional Currency	21,740,420 46
Old Compound Interest of Deposits	20,000 00
Total	$ 413,959,547 46
TOTAL DEBT	$2,727,768,589 46

Amount in the Treasury.

Coin	$ 58,427,182 70
Currency	3,348,406 77
Total	$ 154,775,589 47
Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,572,992,879 99

DEATH OF A TREASURY CLERK.

S. M. Kean, disbursing clerk of the Treasury Department in the Secretary's office, died this morning in his 70th year.

FINANCIAL.

The fractional currency printed during the week amounted to $1,000,000; shipments $461,937; national bank currency issued $252,000; total in circulation $229,; daily fractional currency destroyed $8,; daily.

THE NEW WHISKY COMMITTEE.

The new commissioners of whisky frauds, are Lieutenant Green, of the Navy; General Poe, of the Light House Board; John White, of Buffalo; Wm. E. Dodge, of New York; Gen. Kenny, of Kenny and Professor Hilyard, of Washington. They will meet here on Tuesday next.

THAT OTHER LETTER.

A special to the New York *Tribune* says it is learned that the other letter will be delivered to Gen. Grant to-day.

Another Most Extraordinary Cure of Disease.

In detailing a history of the following cure, we feel warranted in doing so from the fact that it is out of the common run of such cases, and therefore warrants us in making special allusion to it. It is that of a young man in Allegheny City, named Joan Titzell, who, for more than six years, had been afflicted with a disease which threatened not only one of his limbs, but even his life:

In the case of young Titzell no pains had been spared to relieve him from his body the disease which seemed to have taken hold of his vitals. The whole system had sunk under the fatal throes of a disease which, until Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher was discovered, baffled every knowledge of medical science. The leg of the patient had been cut open from the knee to the ankle, the bone had been severed, and had partly cut away, with the view to eradicate from the system the cause of so much constitutional disturbance, which left barely a hope of recovery. Six years had been wasted in the application of various remedies, and when Dr. Keyser was called to see him in Jaffray last, he was barely able to walk, so utter and complete was the prostration.

The friends and neighbors of John Titzell know well enough that we have not over stated the case. He was confined entirely to his room, with no prospect before him but to await the fatal issue of his disease. Pale as parchment, with every day adding to the power of the disease, with no hope of recovery, no wonder that the cure of young Titzell is regarded as one of extraordinary mark, and worthy to be especially noted for the benefit of others. After three months prostration young Titzell is again able to walk about, and, of course, after a double handful of decayed bones had been expelled from the deceased leg. Many of these bones can be seen at Dr. Keyser's office. We have heretofore had occasion to record similar cases to the one now under consideration, made by Dr. Keyser and his great Blood Searcher, and the only matter of surprise to us is, that it is not used in all cases where the blood is disordered, or where there is any of outlets of Nature are obstructed, or in a torpid condition.

The cure of the young man above referred to is one of the almost exclusively skillful cures made by Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher, and the Doctor visited the case every two weeks until the patient, through the action of the medicine, was able to visit his office.

Dr. Keyser's resident office for long examinations and the treatment of obstinate chronic diseases, No. 120 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

A Deserted Family.

Yesterday morning a man, accompanied by a little girl about five years of age and an infant but a few months old, arrived at the Union Depot from Mansfield, Ohio, on his way East. He related a sad story, which was calculated to enlist the sympathies of all who heard it. It was as follows: About two years ago he married the daughter of a widow lady, whose husband had been killed in the army. The widow was at that time the mother of one child, the little girl which accompanied them. Some months since she gave birth to the infant now in arms. Their life, he said, had been a happy one, not a single cloud having intervened to darken the sunshine of their happiness from the time they were married until within a few days. He had a younger brother, who had, for a long time, been quite intimate in his family, but he never had the least cause to suspect the worthlessness of his companionship with his wife. A few mornings since, however, he awoke to find himself and children deserted. His wife and brother had disappeared. He ascertained that they had gone West. After the first duty, he said, was to the children, which he was taking to his relatives, and after seeing them properly cared for he would go in search of the guilty pair, and punish them as their conduct deserved. The unfortunate man appeared to be greatly attached to the children, the one by the former husband as much as his own, and the child was equally attached to him. How a mother could so basely desert her helpless children, and leave them to the care of strangers, is more than we can devine. She must be destitute of all the finer feelings that constitute a mother's love, as well as void of all self respect. She richly deserves all the misery her infamous conduct is sure to entail upon her.

Fire in Uniontown.—About four o'clock yesterday morning the dwelling and grocery store of Peter Kreemer, corner of Main and Stone streets, Uniontown, Pa., was destroyed by fire. The family were all asleep when the fire broke out, and the building being a frame one, the flames made such rapid progress that they had no time to get anything out of it, and the family themselves barely escaped becoming a prey to the devouring element. We are not informed as to how the fire originated.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 10, 1868.

The general markets are quiet and rather dull, the operations in all of the leading commodities being considerably restricted, though in prices there are no important changes.

GRAIN—Wheat, wheat is scarce and in demand but unchanged, we continue to quote Red at $2.40@2.45, and white at $2.50@2.55. Rye is in steady local demand at 1.35@1.40. Corn is quiet and unchanged at 86@ 91 on track, and $1.00@1.10 in store. Barley is scarce and in demand, at $1.90 in first hands, and $2 in store. Oats steady, but unchanged at 60@66, on track, and in store at 66@70c.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote at $10.75@11.00 for Spring Wheat; $12@12.50 for Winter Wheat; and $14@ 15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is dull but unchanged; small sales in store at $6@6.50. Buckwheat is dull but unchanged at $4.

PROVISIONS—Bac

The Pittsburgh Gazette

OUR SKATER BELLE.

ANONYMOUS.

Along the frozen lake she comes
In linking crescents, light and fleet;
The ice imprisoned Undine hums
A welcome to her little feet.

I see the jaunty hat, the plume
Swerve bird-like in the joyous gale—
The cheeks lit up to burning bloom,
The young eyes sparkling through the veil.

The quick breath parts her laughing lips
The white neck shines through tossing curls;
Her vesture gently sways and dips,
As on she speeds in shell like whorls.

Men stop and smile to see her go;
They gaze, they sanction pleased surprise;
They ask her name; they long to show
Some silent friendship in their eyes.

She glances not; she passes on;
Her steely footfall quicker rings;
She guesses not the benison,
Which follows her on noiseless wings.

Smooth be her ways, secure her tread
Along the devious lines of life,
From grace to grace successive led—
A noble maiden, noble wife!

PERSONAL.

—John C. Breckinridge is in Syria.

—Wisertell's confirmation by the Senate is, when the least is said, doubtful.

—General Banks is still very ill, but hopes are expressed of his speedy recovery.

—Thomas Hitchcock, and not Dana, is the principal leader writer of the New York *Sun*.

—Donn Piatt the politician is the New York correspondent of the Cincinatti *Commercial*.

—Generals Sickles and Cochrane are engaged in stumping New Hampshire for the Republicans.

—Hon. Reuben A. Chapman has been confirmed as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

—Queen Victoria has great faith in the soporific effects of her new book; she has sent a copy of it to every hospital in Scotland.

—The reception of Secretary Welles on last Tuesday evening was very numerously attended, and in point of numbers, at least, a grand success.

—The President has still chances enough for a re-nomination to render it politic for a large number of toads and place-hunters to frequent his receptions.

—Doctor Alexis Caswell, who for thirty-six years filled the chairs of Philosophy and Astronomy in Brown University, has been elected President of that institution.

—Mosby, the infamous guerilla captain, is busily engaged, as agent of the United States Emigration Company, in importing a foreign population for the State of Virginia.

—Miss Harris succeeded so well as a substitute in the part of Lucia, in Paris recently, when Patti was taken suddenly ill, that a repetition was demanded, and Patti is horribly jealous.

—General Lee has had presented to him by an admiring Virginians, "the most magnificent hat ever seen in Alexandria, broad brimmed, high-crowned felt, elegantly trimmed."

—On Saturday evening last the dinner party of Secretary Seward was especially brilliant. Minister Thornton and several other members of the Corps Diplomatique were among the guests.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson has a high opinion of Charles Sumner, he says o him he "has the whitest soul of any man I ever knew" and praise from *such a* Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed.

—General M'Clellan and Geo. Ticknor Curtis are each spoken of as the probable immediate successor to Charles Francis Adams, who is by all odds the ablest diplomat in the service of the government.

—Saint deBeuve, the eminent French author has been very seriously ill, but is now to the delight of his friends and the general public, fast recovering, a a fact which he credits to the use of homeopathy.

—Gen. Kilpatrick, familiarly known as "old Killcavalry," is spoken of as the next Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey. He will return from South America in May, and will stump the State next fall.

—Susan Denin the fair fleshy actress who used to be known as one of the Denin sisters but now stars it alone, has had more husbands than any other woman on the American stage, excepting of course the versatile Menken.

—When Postmaster General Randall gives a "blow out" all of the Wisconsin delegates attend. It is a good thing for poor Congressmen to have a pet Cabinet Minister from their State.

—A grand banquet is to be given to Admiral Farragut by the Italian officials at Florence. We hope the Admiral finds banquets to his taste for they seem to be as unget-away from able as fate, in his case.

—Madame Ristori expresses herself as quite determined to take her abode in this country, making New York her permanent home. She is now at Matamoras, but whether she will accept the invitation of the Emperor of Brazil is not known.

—An old woman has just died in the Asylum of La Salpetriere at the age of one hundred and four years. She was a vivandiere in her youth, and accompanied the armies of Napoleon. She went through the Russian campaign and figured at Waterloo.

—Three brothers named Hatch are said to rank among the first greatest advertisers of the world. One is the Secretary of the Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine Company; another, the manager of the Fairbanks' Scale Company; and the third is the junior partner in the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, New York.

—Professer Wheatstone is about to be raised to the peerage in England, he already possesses the degrees of D. C. L. and L. L. D. conferred by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and is corresponding member of all the principle scientific Societies in the world. He is the inventor of the Concertina, the Steroscope and the Solar Clock, and was the originator of the submarine telegraph.

LITERARY NEWS.

—Frank Leslie, it is stated, has offered Mayne Reid a very large price for a romance for his *Illustrated News*.

—A new dramatic paper has been started in New York by Paul Nicholson, the dramatic cirtic of the *World*. The new paper is called *Town and Country*.

—Mr. Payne Collier has reprinted, for private circulation, a volume containing some twenty-five of the broadside balck letter ballads, with fac similies of the original wood cuts.

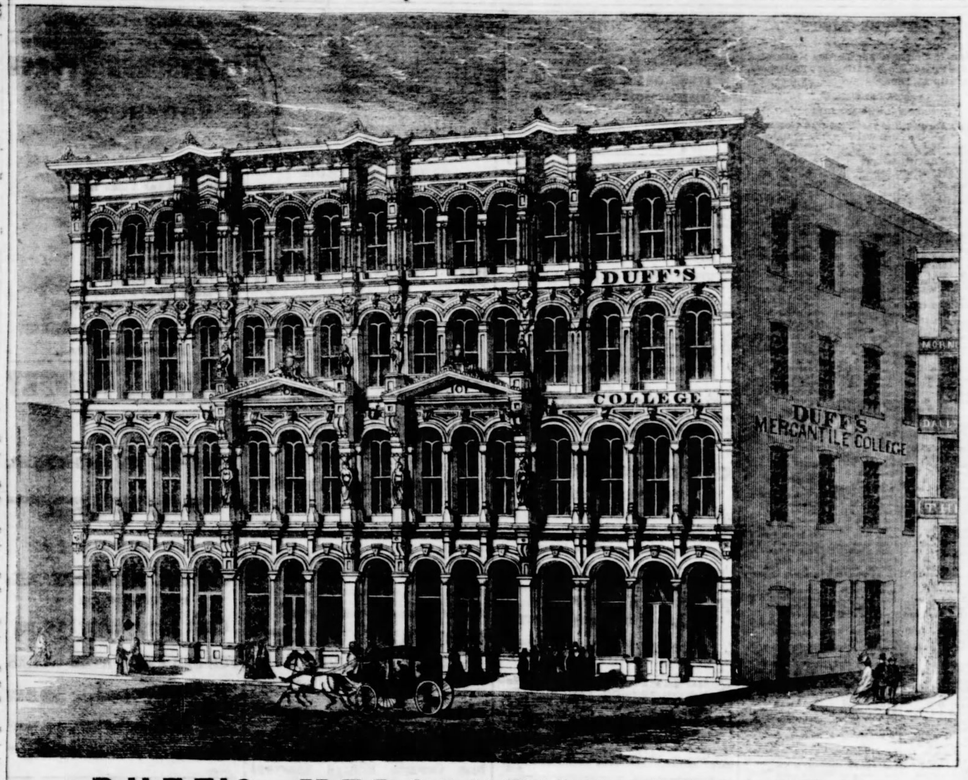
—Earl Russell has written, and will soon publish, "A letter to the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M. P., on the State of Ireland," a document which will be read with great interest.

—Edmund Kirke, it is said, has abandoned literature and settled down to commercial business in New York; literature would not suffer any if this news were true.

—George Augustus Sala has been devoting some of his time to the "Sensational in Art and Literature," a thing which he knows nothing about, at least one receives no sensation whatever from the perusal of his books.

—Lamartine, it is stated, has for years been an inveterate opium eater. Some mean spirited man says that probably somebody presented him with a supply of the drug, which the poet, unable to refuse anything substantial, accepted and used.

—Mr. W. J. O'Neil Daunt, is the author of a volume entitled "Ireland and her Agitators," which gives biographical notices of some of the most turbulent men the world ever saw, from King Bagenal who fought a duel in his seventy-ninth year, sitting in a chair, down to the present time, including of course Bully Egan, who fought fourteen duels during one election at Cork.



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A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

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Is often the result.

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Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases.** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

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(From Dispensatory of the United States.)

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES,

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their tastes bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed wetting in children.

Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulceration, or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Disease of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick dust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for all those Painful and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Eruption of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular system, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, and substituting, in cases of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these cases used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

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NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

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Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Ingots, Bill Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machine Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 139 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. 1a13:dAWly

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 1a13:dAWF

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 228 PENN STREET,

mh28:1yr PITTSBURGH.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH,

INCORPORATED 1854. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

CAPT. GEORGE REED, General Agent.

Office, 62 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have acquired, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick, John R. McCune,
R. Kleiser, Jr., Chas. J. Clarke,
James McAuley, William S. Evans,
Joseph Kreuzer, Joseph Kleiser,
Andrew Ackley, Phillip Reymer.
David M. Long, Wm. Morrison.

D. D. Bimson,
nov7 W. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

BEN FRANKLIN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

IN FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 43 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Irwin, Geo. K. Riddle, Simon Drum,
T. os. Harper, J. R. Smith, W. M. Stewart,
Joseph Lautner.

GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.
HENRY IRWIN, President. oc29

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, 31 Fifth Street, Bank Block.

This is a Home Company, and insures against loss by fire on favorable terms.

LEONARD WALTER, President.
C. G. HUSSEY, Vice President.
ROBERT PATRICK, Treasurer.
HUGH ESMEHEN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Leonard Walter, George Wilson,
Jacob Painter, Geo. W. Cutting,
Robert Patrick, J. G. Lappe,
Jacob Painter, J. C. Fleming,
Josiah King John Voegtlev,
Jas. H. Hopkins, A. Ammon,
Henry Sproul, 1a6:29

INDEMNITY

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office: 435 and 437 CHESTNUT ST., Near Fifth.

DIRECTORS.

Charles W. Baneker, Horatio H. Lonis,
Tobias Wagner, David S. Brown,
Samuel Grant, Isaac Lea,
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CHARLES G. BANCKER, President.
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WM. C. STEELE, Secretary, pro tem.

J. GARDNER COFFIN, Agent, mh28will North West cor. Third & Wood sts.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth Street Bank Block

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS

JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
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DIRECTORS

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John H. Miller, H. L. Fahnestock,
C. G. Hussey, W. H. Everson,
Harvey Childs, Robert H. Davis,
T. J. Hopkinson, Francis Sellers,
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PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, S. E. COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS

A HOME COMPANY,

TAKING FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips, Capt. John L. Rhoads,
John Walls, Samuel P. Shriver,
John K. Parke, Charles Arnoldie,
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Wm. Van Kirk, Frank S. Bissell,
James D. Verner, C. Hanson Love,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
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TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

TOBACCO!

TOBACCO!

TOBACCO!

FIVE HUNDRED CADDIES,

ASSORTED BRANDS,

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

SOUND, SWEET, BLACK NAVY QUARTERS & TRS,

As low as 50c. per pound.

Tobacconists, Grocers and others who deal in Tobacco, would do well to call and examine the stock, at

ROBERT F. WEDDELL'S

Regularly Established Tobacco Agency,

Cor. Smithfield & Water Sts.

de11:121

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

AS HAND STREET.

A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipes Tobacco Pouches always on hand. 1ov1:6

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

No. 5 FEDERAL ST ALLEGHENY.

1ye1:62

CONFECTIONERIES &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.

At the lowest price and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

ja31:m3

HENRY W. HORBACH,

Confectionery and Bakery,

No. 200 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Between Seventh and Liberty.

LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE HEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

112 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.

$10 A DAY FOR AT L.—Stencil TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt. fe8:6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, DEC. 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Due July 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

Due July 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED, WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT, ON PRESENTATION AT THE

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ:

Loan of March 27th, 1839, due July 1st, 1868.

Loan of July 19th, 1839, due July 1st, 1868.

INTEREST ON THE ABOVE LOANS WILL CEASE ON THE 1st OF JULY, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN, Sec'y of State

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Aud. General.

W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

Commissioners of Sinking Fun d.

IMMENSE DEMAND

FOR THE

"Queen of the Wash Tub,"

The ONLY PERFECT WASHING FLUID EVER DISCOVERED.

The CHEAPEST article of its kind ever known. It ABSOLUTELY SAVES and IMPROVES the fabrics.

It SAVES MONEY, HEALTH and LABOR.

BUY IT! TRY IT! 'TIS

Manufactured by the

Hess Manufacturing Co.

Office, No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW HEATER FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.—Having received Letters Patent for an IMPROVED AIR HEATER, I am now prepared to furnish it in Allegheny county, or sell to others the full and exclusive County and State Rights. Persons who are desirous of putting in a heater or of buying the right are referred to the following parties who have it in use:

James Ring, M. D., No. 27½ Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Iva R. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh.

A. Arthurs, M. D., 61 Grant St., Pittsburgh.

D. C. Kneeland, 46 Grant St., Pittsburgh.

H. A. Weaver, 166 Second St., Pittsburgh.

A. D. Smith, Allegheny.

S. Ingram, Charlotta township.

Agents Wanted.

JULIUS RICHTER, Patentee, 16 Diamond, Allegheny.

HENRY W. HORBACH, 182 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Ligh

ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA

SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre.

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS,

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas,

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

St. Louis, Missouri.

and

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also, several Farms in good location. Also, a Woolen Factory, with twenty acres of land, and good improvements, which I will sell on reasonable terms. Business Houses to let on good streets. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,

ja22 corner Fifth street, opposite the Cathedral.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE, is capable of running 3,000 bushels daily, including all the necessary Houses, Sheds, Wagons, Mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business. The Works are complete. There are 425 acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river: will be sold low. Apply to

W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 69 Grant St., opposite Court House.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

To Purchasers of Clothing.

CRAY & LOGAN,

47 St. Clair Street,

In order to close out their still large assortment of

Boys', Youth's and Children's

CLOTHING,

Due July 1st, 1868,

Are now offering goods at DECIDED BARGAINS.

BOYS' SUITS FOR $5.00!

All other goods equally low.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

ja24:67

WINTER GOODS.

E. HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, all guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. ja30:3

P. McARDLE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 95½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & BUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are confident to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:3m

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS

SINGERLY & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schneeman & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

THE ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Checks, Drafts, Notes, Bills and Letter Heads, &c., done in all styles. aug6:26

W. S. JACKSON.....ALEXANDER FREW

JACKSON & FREW

(Successors to LOUGHERY & FREW.)

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, &c.,

And will also keep on hand and import from Eastern markets all the late patterns, styles and improvements in

Blankets, Robes, Rugs and Horse Equipage,

At their new Warerooom,

No. 102 Wood Street

Sole agents for the WOODMANSEE RIFT for Western Pennsylvania. no1:7

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Brokers.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate in the country.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office, 119 FOURTH STREET. oct8

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

No. 98 Fourth Street,

Publishers of ORGOOD'S BRAKES, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BURTT'S GRAMMAR AND COPY-BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. 1y24

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION!

SPECIAL IMPORTATION!

SPECIAL IMPORTATION!

OF REAL LACES!

OF REAL LACES!

JUST RECEIVED,

JUST RECEIVED,

This lot, for ELEGANCE and VARIETY, surpassing any previous importation.

BERTHAS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, &c.

PRICES REMARKABLY LOW!

Ladies should not delay their selection till the stock is broken.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

fe6:

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

NEW STOCK,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S.

CALL AND EXAMINE. WE SELL

French Corsets at $1.10.
Handkerchiefs, pure Linen, for 8c.
Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose, for 12c.
Heavy Cotton Fleeced Hose, (Extra,) 25c.
All Wool Ribbed Hose, 25c.

Alexandre's Kid Gloves, $1.85 a pr.,

THE REAL BRAND.

WHITE OPERA KIDS.....$1.00.

We have received the new

FRENCH SKATING HOSE, (Extra Long.)

We are Agents for the

Norwich Monitor Paper Collar Co.
Crescent Paper Collar Co.
Reversible Paper Collar Co.

We have a large variety of LADIES' LACED BACK KID GLOVES, which we are selling at a very low figure. We are also selling

Morrison's Star Shirts at $1.75,

Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10c.
Wood Handle Skirts, 10c.
Trimmings and Fancy Goods, at the lowest possible prices, at

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S,

78 & 80 Market St.

ja30

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

CLOSING OUT,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

ja24

1868. FEBRUARY. 1868.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Have now open a LARGE NEW STOCK, which they offer at

LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN PRICES.

Merchants desiring to assort up, and save the advance, should call at

No. 115 WOOD STREET.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 *Fifth Street.*

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES.

FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.

MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.

All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.

WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.

KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.

CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.

FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

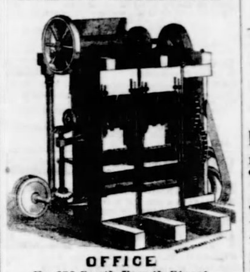
No. 94 WOOD STREET,

(Third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DOUGLAS PATENT

BRICK MACHINE



OFFICE

No. 153 South Fourth Street.

THE DOUGLAS

BRICK MACHINE,

THE GREATEST BRICK MAKING MACHINE YET PATENTED, is now in full operation in Philadelphia, at YARD, No. 611 Germantown Road, and turning out from

25,000 to 40,000 Bricks Per Day!

The only machine of this kind now in use east of the Mountains. Bricks pass directly from the machine to the kiln, saving the expense and risk of drying.

For COUNTY RIGHTS and any information, address

R. A. DOUGLAS,

No. 150 South Fourth Street,

fe12: PHILADELPHIA.

CANCERS POSITIVELY CURED

Without the use of the KNIFE or CAUSTIC, and with

Comparatively Little Pain.

Reliable in its effects IN ALL CASES. Demonstrated beyond the

POSSIBILITY OF A DOUBT.

Send for Circulars, References, &c. Address

Dr. T. J. KISNER,

ja30:62 WHEELING, W. VA.

HAZARD POWDER.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 178 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 104 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

se2:s86

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE,
STONE HEATHS,
WHITE LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS,
And WATER PIPES.

Office and Warehouse, 197 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House. no19

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

No. 5 FOURTH STREET,

Between Liberty and Ferry streets,

Orders from attended to. ap18:dly

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. PETTY,

No. 96 Smithfield Street.

Real Estate bought and sold. 1y8

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS!

FROM ENGLAND.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED the first importation of the season, per steamers RUSSIA and IOWA, of our Spring stock of

English Brussels Carpets,

VELVET RUGS AND MATS,

ENGLISH EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS.

The finest assortment, latest style and lowest prices in the city.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

fe15:

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

BOTTOM PRICES.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a large assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at reductions from previous season's prices UNPARALLELED SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

OIL CLOTHS,

Of every goods, and decidedly the largest stock in any house in the city.

McCALLUM BROTHERS

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

fe10

FEBRUARY.....1868.

NEW CARPETS!

OUR CUSTOMERS WILL FIND

Our New Spring Stock,

Which we are just opening, unequalled in extent and variety, and the prices

Lower than any New or Old Goods

in the market, of equal qualities and styles.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET

fe14:dAT (SECOND FLOOR.)

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,

21 Fifth Street,

ja18:dAwF (OVER BATES & BELL'S.

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

Manufacturers of

Eureka Carbon Oil,

THE CELEBRATED

Sperm Lubricating Oils,

CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,

Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils; Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACKESNEY, Agent,

19 Irwin Street,

PITTSBURGH.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Dalzell's Block, Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS:

WARING, KING & CO.,

127 Walnut St., Phila.

H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,

Brand—"LUCIFER."

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TACK BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

PITTSBURGH OFFICE—Do sell's Building corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—127 Walnut st. ap1:w3

WM. WIGHTMAN.....D.S. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

Lawrenceville.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners and Dealers in

PETROLEUM,

OFFICE, SECOND STORY, CORNER HANCOCK STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.

J. C. SUFFUM. C. A. KEHEW. W. H. WHITEHEAD

SOHO OIL WORKS,

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS,

No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET.

SUFFUM, KEHEW & CO,

SELLING OFF AT COST

AT

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S,

61 Smithfield Street,

OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOOD S

STOVES, FENDERS, COAL GRATES, FIRE IRONS and STANDS,

A Good Chance to Purchase Presents.

de21

WOOD AND FIFTH STREET

Sewer Assessment.

The assessment for constructing the WOOD AND FIFTH STREET SEWER has been left in my hands for collection, and should be paid on before February 1st, 1868, in order to save costs.

SAMUEL ALLISON,

City Treas rer.

STOVES! STOVES!

FREDERICK SCHULZE,

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Fenders, Britania and Block Tin Ware, No. 118 WOOD STREET, near Fifth avenue.

Enameled and Tinned Ware, who cash and retail, and all Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to

NOTICE TO BRICKMAKERS.—CLAY BANK FOR SALE OR RENT.—I have for sale or rent FIVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES (5½) GROUND, in Allegheny City, next to the Observatory property, and opposite the residence of W. McClintock, Esq., fronting on the Perrysville plank road 167 feet, and running back to the Observatory line 321 feet, containing a bed of clay from 3 to 5 feet deep. I will divide said lot into smaller portions if desired. Can be obtained near by. For terms enquire of

GEORGE F. DIEM, 309 Johnson St., Allegheny City.

ja28:b30

WALL PAPERS!

WALL PAPERS!

Comprising a full stock of all grades, from the cheap Brown to the fine Sta aped Gold Paper, to be sold at low rates as the lowest in market. Call and see at

107 MARKET STREET, near th.

JOS. H. HUGHES & BRO.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOHN McCLAREN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office, 71 GRANT ST., Pittsburgh.

Collections promptly attended to.

R. A. CAMERON,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 98 Fifth Street.

janl:x

R. RIDDLE ROBERTS,

Att

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Object of the Convention—Temporary Organization—Permanent Officers Elected—Delegates Elected—Resolutions, &c.

The delegates elected at the Democratic primary meetings held in the several districts of the county on Saturday last, assembled in convention at the Court House yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next, which Convention, in addition to nominating a State ticket, elects delegates to represent the State at the National Democratic Convention.

The meeting, like Democratic meetings generally in this county, was enthusiastic and boisterous, and was conducted in a modern fashion generally.

The several Courts of the county being in session, the delegates assembled in the License Court room, on the second floor of the Court House, where the morning session was conducted.

The Convention was called to order by T. J. Keenan, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee, who, in a brief address, stated the object of the meeting, and after referring to the recent victories of the party, etc., he said that according to the usages of the party it would be unnecessary to elect a temporary chairman, as the Chairman of the Executive Committee acted in that capacity. In order to perfect the temporary organization, however, it would be necessary to elect temporary secretaries, in accordance with which C. A. Strain, John S. Murray, John C. Barr and J. O. Lambert were appointed Secretaries.

The delegates were then requested to hand their credentials to the Secretaries, preparatory to a permanent organization, and the request was complied with by those having credentials. Quite a number, however, reported verbally, not having been provided with the articles. In calling over the list of districts it appeared that twelve were not represented, and in three districts the seats were contested.

On motion of John A. Elder, a Committee was appointed on Permanent Organization by the President as follows: Messrs. John A. Elder, Wm. T. Farley, James P. White, of McKeesport, Wm. Reel and John Shaw.

On motion of D. D. Bruce, a Committee of five was appointed on Permanent Organization as follows: D. D. Bruce, J. K. Kerr, Simon Johnston, John R. Large and J. A. Strain.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at half-past one o'clock in Common Pleas Court room.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled in the Common Pleas Court room at half-past one o'clock, and was called to order by the Chairman, who stated that several delegates had arrived, who were not present at the morning session, and requested that their names be added to the list.

The Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of admitting the following delegates: Oakland, A. W. Foster and J. C. Barr; Eighth ward, P. O'Brien and Wm. Griffin; First ward, Allegheny, William Wolfindale and S. R. Johnson.

Mr. Sawyer moved to amend the report by substituting the names of Wm. M. Murray, in place of that of J. C. Barr, in Oakland township, Wm. R. Stimpel and R. G. Dunn, in the Eighth ward, and J. K. Morpin and Wm. Phillips, in the First ward, Allegheny.

J. H. Sawyer stated that he had been informed the gentlemen whose names he proposed as delegates had not been heard before the Committee, and he was informed that one of the gentlemen admitted by the Committee was not a resident of the district which he was admitted to represent.

Mr. Barr said if the gentleman referred to him he had been misinformed.

Mr. Sawyer—You are the man.

The amendment was voted down and the report of the Committee adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization was then called upon to report, and presented the following list of officers:

President—R. H. Kerr.

Vice Presidents—W. D. Moore, Thos. Donnelly, Henry Menold, John Mackin, J. B. Fulton, Peter Hunsinger, A. W. Foster, J. C. Buffum, James Irvin, H. B. Cochran and Barnes Ford.

Secretaries.—Chas. B. Strain, O. C. Lambert and J. O'Donnell? Mr. Lambert being absent the name of W. R. Rafferty was substituted.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Kerr upon taking the chair produced two sheets of "foolscap" closely written with matter originally intended for "Hamilton," but the absence of the chair preventing his acting on the committee, on resolutions, the manuscript was read as an "inaugural" address, and loudly applauded by the "unterrified" and boisterous throng.

On motion a committee of nine was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention.

J. H. Sawyer desired to know whether, after the committee had made their report resolutions could be offered.

The chairman said: "Of course, common sense rules the Convention."

Mr. Sawyer moved that the Convention proceeded to vote for delegates to the State convention, that the voting be by marking.

Mr. Murry moved to amend by adding "and the district system be adhered to."

The chair declined to entertain the motion as an amendment and proceeded to put the original motion, which caused considerable confusion. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Murry renewed his motion, and it was voted down.

After several important motions upon which there was loud, boisterous and prolonged discussion, the Chair announced that the Convention was now ready to receive nominations for delegates to the State Convention.

This announcement created a scene of great confusion, as almost every delegate in the Convention had a friend whom he wished to send to Harrisburg.

The Chair declined to entertain any nominations until order was restored.

A delegate moved that "all delegates not elected to the Convention be excluded."

After some time order was restored and the Secretary read over the nominations, when another scene of the wildest confusion ensued.

Mr. Bruce moved that a committee of thirteen be appointed to whom should be referred the nomination of delegates to the State Convention, to be afterwards submitted to the Convention. The motion met with little favor and was finally laid on the table.

Mr. Strain then moved that the nominations close.

The Secretaries were again required to read over the list of candidates, when it appeared that there were thirty aspirants for the honor of representing the county in the State Convention.

It was then moved that the eight candidates receiving the highest number of votes should be declared the choice of the Convention.

A delegate objected, saying he wanted no minority delegates.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Taylor said that the name of Mr. O'Donnell was the third man mentioned, and he appeared near the foot of the list. He therefore desired to withdraw his name from the list. His request was granted.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates, which resulted in the selection of the following named gentlemen: R. H. Kerr, D. Bruce, John R. Large, Barr, Jas. Hopkins, Jas. Mackin, E. Kane, J. B. Sweitzer and Robert Morrow.

C. B. Strain moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed to conduct the campaign. Adopted.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then read by Col. J. K. Kerr, who afterwards made a regular Democratic speech, abusing the Republican party and recommending the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Sawyer attempted to offer the following resolution, but was choked off by cries *from* the Convention for Mr. Moore:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every true and enlightened friend of Constitutional Liberty to sanction the President of the United States in his great effort to preserve the Constitution, and maintain the Union of the States, and equal rights of the people against Congressional usurpation and revolution. He has survived the patriotism, statesmanship and integrity of the abolitionists, who, as a party, has degenerated into a passionate, wicked, wanton and revolting faction, exercising power in impudent defiance of the Constitution and the rights of the States, and people, who stands confidently, proudly and hopefully repelling their desperate assaults.

Mr. Moore took the stand and harangued the convention with a tirade of abuse upon the Republican party, which was received with loud applause by the delegates, and outsiders.

At the conclusion of Mr. Moore's remarks, Mr. Sawyer again attempted to get his resolution before the Convention, but was prevented by a motion to adjourn, which was entertained by the chairman, notwithstanding he had previously declared Mr. Sawyer that he should be heard.

Infanticide.

Between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning, a new born child was discovered lying in a private alley between Cherry alley and Grant, on Third street. The alley leads directly to the rear of the residence of one of our oldest and most respectable citizens. He notified the Mayor's police of the above fact, an officer went to the spot immediately. Upon arriving at the spot indicated, it was found impossible to remove the body of the infant, which was frozen to the floor, without the aid of an axe. The body, which was first removed to the Mayor's office, was afterwards taken to Mr. Aiken's, the undertaker, where Coroner Clawson held an inquest upon it. From the testimony of the physician summoned there can be no doubt but the child, which was newly born, had been alive. Various circumstances warranted the belief that it had been carried to the place where it was found. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Our Own Practice.

In perusing our articles published from time to time in this paper it will be observed, that our system is founded upon the *fixed facts* of the Medical Science; and we would just say that in our *practice* we have endeavored to be governed by the fundamental principles of right, rule, law and order.

Our interests have been identified with the interests of Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, both generally and professionally, for more than twenty years.

We have been sustained in our principles by the community, and liberally patronized in our profession by all classes of citizens.

We have made every effort to relieve and cure our suffering patients whenever it was in our power, and shall continue to do so with our patrons, leaving no source unexplored for the discovery of the true nature of every disease, and sparing no pains in the selection of the appropriate remedy in every case.

This we can afford to do upon the reasonable terms of a resident physician, without resorting to the high charges of itinerant doctors, whose exorbitant fees to *few* patients would settle the accounts of *many*.

We treat all kinds of Chronic diseases, from a common cold to consumption, a common boil to cancer, the most inveterate scrofula, the most troublesome dyspepsia, the most lingering liver complaint, the most painful rheumatism or neuralgia, the most difficult asthma, the worst dropsy, the weakest nervous debility, the most violent spasms, the most critical female complaints, and the severest of Kidney affections, and many other diseases which we have not named here.

Our remedies are prepared from substances that will assimilate with the organic laws, and our prescriptions are put up under our own immediate supervision; and when these are administered in accordance with their really medical virtues and the true nature of the disease, they seldom fail to restore the morbid condition of the system and to invigorate and improve the health of the patient, and finally effect a *cure* when a cure is at all to be had.

Our charge for examinations, prescriptions and medicines furnished, ranges from three to ten dollars.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.

Skating Contest at Canonsburg.

CANONSBURG, PA., Feb. 13, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE—There was quite a concourse of people assembled here to-day under circumstances novel to the quiet town of Canonsburg. The banks of the dam were crowded, and sometimes the skating ring was intruded upon by the thronging spectators from the surrounding country — some from Washington, a few from Pittsburgh—who came to view and participate in the unwonted scene.

Agreeably to our wishes, the weather was remarkably propitious. The ice was in fair condition, though not so fine as it has been for the last few days. There was quite a number of gentlemen competitors; skaters of tried skill and of the first description; and well they contended for the prize, describing, with inimitable grace, the most fantastic curves—the "Dutch Roll," the "Smoke House-lig," &c. Some excelled in one thing, others in another. Mr. Orbison executing somersaults of the most laughable description with the utmost precision and elegance. Allegheny county was well represented by her champion (Mr. Burgess) who showed us unpretending rustics what grand, graceful skaters our neighboring city can produce. The prize was finally awarded to John C. Tassey, of Canonsburg—Allegheny's champion coming too late to participate in the contest—who, in justice to him, was the best skater on the ice. To Miss Jennie Martin, as the best lady skater, was awarded the other prize, though not so warmly contested as in the case of the gentlemen. The crowd, after giving three cheers for the successful competitors, gradually dispersed, gratified and pleased with the afternoon pastime.

A SPECTATOR.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE—Such an assembly of people as collected in Canonsburg, to-day, to witness the skating match, has not been equalled since the days of the good old literary contests. From twelve until the hour of commencing there was a continuous stream of people hastening to obtain a favorable position for viewing the sport. Before the contest commenced Mr. McDaniel read the names of the competitors. They were Messrs. J. C. Tassey, R. C. Orbison, R. S. Lewis, S. C. Rea and W. C. McGonigle, Mr. Lawrence being indisposed.

A few performances had been previously made out. They commenced with plain skating and ended with jumping, including some of the most difficult and artistic feats.

When the contest was about half through, Mr. Burgess, champion of Allegheny county, made his appearance and desired to enter the lists. The judges refused to receive his name, giving as a reason that the contest was only open to Washington county, and the statement comprising Allegheny county was wholly unauthorized. After the performances were through, the decision was awarded to Mr. J. C. Tassey, Messrs. Rea and Orbison having too much affinity for the ice in the way of cutting "stars."

The feature of the day, the ladies' contest, commenced. There were four entrances, Miss Jennie M., Miss H., Miss Kate B. and Miss D. The skating of the ladies was very fine, though from the nature of the exhibition that the first two would be between the first two. As they performed feat after feat the decision became more and more doubtful until by an unlucky stroke on the part of Miss M. Jennie M. was declared the favorite.

Great credit is due to Mr. Cowle for his disinterested liberality. He has shown a spirit which is worthy of emulation.

STATE NEWS.

—The Erie and Pittsburgh railroad is about to erect a new depot at Linesville.

—The Catholics of New Castle and vicinity are about getting up a fair in aid of their church.

—The residence of H. M. Bole, of Venango, Crawford county, was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst.

—Meadville has now an ordinance prohibiting the sale of obscene newspapers within the city limits. Good thing.

—Mr. Samuel Foster, of Duncannon, has been elected representative delegate from Perry county to the Republican State Convention.

—The Downingtown *Journal* says the wife of Jacob Spotts, of Springfield Chester county, Pa., recently gave birth to four children, each weighing eight pounds.

—A line of from six to eight steamers will be established between Erie and Detroit and Chicago, early in the spring, by the Erie and Northwestern Transportation Company.

—The partition of Lancaster and Chester counties, and the formation of a new county with Oxford as its seat of justice, is being strongly and persistently urged by the people of the lower section of both counties.

—The Keystone hotel company have leased all the Pennsylvania railroad hotels and eating houses between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, for which proposals have been solicited for the last two months, and building all others.

—The authorities of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., have taken John R. Noble in hand for selling diseased meat. He has been sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment, and to pay thirty dollars fine—a very moderate punishment.

—The Hollidaysburg (Pa.,) seminary building, one of the very finest in the State, and costing nearly $50,000, is approaching completion. It will be an honor to Blair county, and a monument to the enterprise and energy of some of her citizens.

—A gentleman in Harrisburg has lately invented a new instrument, by which the rapidity of telegraphing is greatly increased. The Morse system will transmit about 1,500 words per hour, the House and combinated system from 2,000 to 2,600, while a rate of 4,000 to 5,000 is claimed for the new one. The writing varies in consistence from manuscript. The letters are traced with printer's ink, are accurate, compact and easily read.

THE GRANT-JOHNSON CORRESPONDENCE.

Opinions of the New York Press—Grant for President.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 12.—The *Tribune*, alluding to the Grant-Johnson correspondence, says General Grant utterly overthrows the charge of insubordination, and that President Johnson comes out of the business the one willing to wound yet afraid to strike.

The *Herald* expresses no opinion on the correspondence, but comes out for Grant for President.

The *Times* thinks Grant may have been hasty and inconsiderate in giving the President to understand that he would aid him in keeping Stanton out, and regrets that nothing but giving the President that he had changed his mind as to the requirements of the law, but as to his final action there can be no doubt of its propriety.

The *World* regards Grant as convicted of duplicity and pursued a tortuous, unmanly course.

The *Sun* says the insidiously devised net wherein the President and his four servitors sought to ensnare Grant, is utterly destroyed. They were wicked enough to suggest a blow, but too cowardly to strike.

The *Post* says the President in the matter merely plays the scold.

The *Commercial* thinks that both the President and Grant acted honestly and honorably, and regards the conflict as one of the miserable relics of radicalism.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. F.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, February 10, 1868.

SENATE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, from seven hundred miners of Allegheny county, for a change in the law as to coal screens.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, one to prevent fishing with seins in Beaver county. Also, one for the repeal of the act extending the limits of Beaver Borough.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. COWLES, of McKean, a general fee bill, being the same as passed by the House last session.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, authorizing the City of Pittsburgh to borrow one million dollars for improving and extending the water works.

Also, one exempting Allegheny county from the provisions of the act of May 31, 1865, compelling railroad companies and other corporations to pay counsel fees of plaintiffs in certain cases.

Mr. FISHER, of Lancaster, a general pension law for all soldiers of 1812, and widows not worth over five hundred dollars.

REWARD FOR MURDERERS.

Mr. FISHER, of Lancaster, offered the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, During the hearing of evidence in the case of J. K. Robinson against Samuel T. Shugart one of the sitting members of the Senate, from the Twenty-first Judicial District, a certain John Casey was examined as a witness on behalf of said J. K. Robinson, contestant, and said Casey, after examination, was waylaid in the county of Clearfield and so abused that he has since died; *Resolved*, That the Governor be and is hereby authorized and required to offer a reward of two thousand dollars for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons committing said offence, and that the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be authorized and required to pay said sum.

Passed finally.

Mr. FISHER said that three persons had been arrested, but were discharged yesterday on *habeas corpus*. The principal was still at large.

Mr. WALLACE, of Clearfield, said the crime was an infamous one.

CHANGING CORPORATION NAMES.

Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia, a bill prohibiting Courts from changing the names of corporations.

PROTECTION OF ARTISTS.

Mr. McCONAUGHEY, of Adams, a joint resolution urging Congress to protect American artists by a heavier tariff on foreign pictures and artists materials. Passed finally.

OIL INSPECTION BILL PASSED.

The Petroleum Oil Inspection bill was considered.

Mr. ERRETT moved to amend by confining sales after condemnation solely for redistillation or export. Adopted.

Mr. SEARIGHT moved to amend by reducing the term of inspector from four to three years. Adopted.

The bill was passed finally, substantially as agreed by the Committee.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Evening Session.—Authorizing Rochester borough, Beaver county, to borrow three thousand five hundred dollars for enlarging school house.

Relative to election precincts in Allegheny.

Extending to Mt. Washington, Allegheny county, the vehicle license law of 1860.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Prohibiting the hunting of game in Findlay, Robinson and Scott townships, Allegheny county.

Punishing destruction or injury of grape-vines, fountains, &c., in Beaver county.

Repealing the act incorporating the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers.

Increasing the fees of Justices and Constables in Armstrong county to amounts named in the act of 1865.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.

The bill authorizing the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company to builda road from Pittsburgh to Monongahela City by whatever route a majority of the directors may determine, thence to Rice's Landing, and to extend the main line to West Virginia was taken up.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, moved an amendment confining the route to the banks of the Monongahela river.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, and Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, spoke for the amendment, and Messrs. EWING and DAY, of Washington, opposed it.

The amendment was defeated and the bill laid over for a third reading.

Adjourned till evening.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Evening Session.—Mr. HICKMAN'S Constitutional amendments were debated until very late. The lobbies were crowded. The disposition of a majority of Republicans is to indefinitely postpone the question.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock the question was postponed until Tuesday evening and made the special order, pending motion of Mr. STRANG, of Tioga, to recommit to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to call a Constitutional Convention.

Mr. HICKMAN was very severe on the Republicans who had opposed his amendments, calling it "dodging," "murder," "inconsistent," &c.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, authorizing a change of the name and increasing the par value of the stock of the Indiana and Westmoreland Gas Coal Company.

Mr. SEARIGHT, of Fayette, authorizing the School Directors of Connellsville to borrow money.

Also, a supplement for the Uniontown Gas and Water Company.

NEW COUNTY BILL DEFEATED.

The bill erecting a new county to be called Petroleum out of parts of Crawford, Forrest, Venango and Warren, was defeated by thirteen to sixteen.

REWARD FOR A MURDERER.

The House joint resolution, which passed the Senate last night, offering a reward of two thousand dollars for the apprehension of the murderer of John Casey, passed finally.

STATE GAS INSPECTOR.

The bill authorizing the appointment of a State Inspector of Gas was amended by a substitute of Mr. THORN, of Philadelphia, and passed to second reading.

FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Evening Session.—The House Free Railroad bill was considered.

Mr. LANDON, of Bradford, moved to substitute the bill agreed upon by the Senate Railroad Committee, requiring *ten thousand dollars* for every mile to be subscribed. Adopted.

Mr. ERRETT afterward moved to substitute four thousand dollars. Lost.

Mr. LOWRY, of Erie, moved to substitute seven thousand dollars. Lost.

Mr. SEARIGHT, Fayette, moved an amendment allowing local companies to build roads of thirty miles, with stock subscribed by farmers and residents along the route at six thousand dollars per mile. Lost by fifteen to seventeen.

Adjourned at ten o'clock without a vote.

The bill is regarded as effectually defeated.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

One introduced by Mr. FORD, Allegheny, repealing the Tioga landlord and tenant law for Allegheny, Cambria and Lawrence counties.

One incorporating Millvale borough, Allegheny county.

Authorizing the People's Bank of Pittsburgh to increase its capital stock and declare dividends out of the net earnings.

Incorporating the Commercial Printing Company of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Artizans Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh.

Adjourned till evening.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.

Evening Session.—The bill authorizing the Monongahela Valley Railroad to build a track from Pittsburgh to Monongahela City, by such route as the Directors may determine, thence to Rice's Landing, and extending the main line to West Virginia, was considered.

The amendment of Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, on fixing the route to the Monongahela River, passing through the town of Elizabeth, was defeated.

The bill passed second reading, Mr PLAYFORD refusing to agree to a suspension of the rules for final passage.

THE OIL INSPECTOR BILL.

The oil inspector bill passed finally and will go to the Governor for his signature.

HARRISBURG, February 13, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, authorizing the Trustees of the United Presbyterian Church at Tarentum to remove their dead to Prospect Cemetery.

Also, extending the Mechanics' Lien laws to mechanics on oil tanks, machinery, &c., of oil refineries in Allegheny, Armstrong, Venango and Warren.

Mr. BROWNE, of Lawrence, endowing Colleges as State Institutions with annuities of $5,000, the same as by the Educational Convention last week.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, authorizing the purchase of experimental farms in Western and Eastern Pennsylvania for State Agricultural Colleges.

Mr. SEARIGHT, of Fayette, incorporating the Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Brownsville Railroad Company.

TRADE IN GUANO.

Also, a joint resolution that the people of Pennsylvania, being deeply interested in the promotion and protection of domestic trade in guano, request the President of the United States to give immediate and efficient protection to all persons engaged in the same, and especially to cause the Governor of St. Domingo to restore at once Alta Villa Island, in the Carribean Sea, to the jurisdiction of the United States, whence it was forcibly wrested without color of right, and demand ample atonement for her gross insult to our flag and the robbery and imprisonment of our citizens, and until such restoration the United States cannot consistently treat with St. Domingo for the purpose of territory. Referred.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

The joint resolution relative to prisoners in England was passed finally, as it came from the House, as follows:

Be it Resolved, &c., That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives in that body requested, to urge upon the Secretary of State of the United States the propriety and necessity of instructing our Minister at the court of St. James to demand from the British government the release of American citizens, native or adopted by naturalization, imprisoned within that kingdom upon mere suspicion of political offence, and to insist upon the adoption of a fixed policy which will insure such privileges and immunities to our people as they are justly entitled to.

FREE RAILROAD BILL.

The Free Railroad bill was discussed till adjournment without a vote.

Adjourned till evening.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

At the evening session the following bills were passed:

Changing the name of Kittanning University to Columbia University, and authorizing said corporation to borrow fifty thousand dollars.

Authorizing Hampton township, Allegheny county, to levy a tax to reimburse John Grubbs and William Williams for bounty funds advanced.

Refunding twenty-four hundred and one dollars and thirty-seven cents to the Kittanning Bank, overpaid into the State Treasury.

Repealing the act prohibiting the granting of license to sell intoxicating drinks in Beaver county.

Authorizing Mechanics' Savings Bank of Pittsburgh to invest in State or National securities.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FORD'S general act, repealing the Tioga landlord and tenant law, was debated, Messrs. SMITH and FORD, (Republicans) of Allegheny, and CHALFANT, (Democrat) of Monroe, speaking in favor, and Mr. MANN, of Potter, against. The bill passed finally by eighty-four to three. Nays: Messrs. Mann, Riddle and Wharton.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

The joint resolution for a United States steamship line to Liberia.

Repealing the liquor license law of 1867.

HARRISBURG.

Luzerne County Fraud—A Blundering Larceny—Appropriation Bill—The Lehigh Valley Company—Free Railroad Law—Registry Law.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10, 1868.

The Committee on the contested seats in the Senate, went to Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, on Friday, to examine the Naturalization Dockets, and see if the names of those who voted in Clearfield county on naturalization certificates purporting to have been issued from Luzerne county were upon the records of that county.

These naturalization papers all bore date in 1866, and when the Prothonotary of that county was before the Committee, here, he was asked if he could produce his docket of 1866. He replied that he would to do so. He replied that he would not unless the Court gave him orders to that effect. This made it necessary for the Committee to go to Wilkesbarre and look at the records themselves.

Upon arriving there they found that *the Naturalization Docket of 1865 was missing*. It was the docket of 1866 that the Committee wanted, and it is now suspected that, as soon as the Committee was ready to go to Wilkesbarre, some one telegraphed there from here to make way with the docket of 1866, and that in the hurry of complying with this order, the docket of 1865 was taken instead, thus committing a blunder as well as a crime.

The Committee examined thoroughly the docket of 1866, and *not a single name of those who voted in Clearfield county upon naturalization papers purporting to have been issued in Luzerne county, in that year, was found upon it.* It is therefore, plain that every one who voted upon these papers was guilty of casting a fraudulent vote.

In view of this development a bill will probably be passed making it a penal offense to offer to vote upon a fraudulent naturalization certificate; and a bill relating to the same subject, already on the files of the Senate, will also pass, requiring the officers of election to keep a record of each naturalization paper offered at any election—the name of the party offering it, his residence, the date of the paper, and where and by what Court issued. These two bills will put a check upon this Luzerne county fraud.

The appropriation bill will probably be reported in the House this week. No indication of its contents has been given; but it is understood that it will not be framed in full accord with the spirit of Retrenchment and Reform.

A bill has been read in place in the Senate to-night to charter the "Liberty Driving Company," with power to the Company to build a turnpike from the upper end of Liberty street to East Liberty, following up Two Mile Run from Liberty street to the Pennsylvania Railroad at Millvale Station, thence along the present Two Mile Run Road to the Seventh street Road, and thence to East Liberty. It compels the railroad to pay half the cost of the turnpike over or under it, prohibits the use of Liberty street for a Passenger Railway, or the use of the turnpike for that purpose, without the consent of the Co mpany, and gives the city the right to take possession of it after five years, upon the payment of the actual cost and 7 3-10 interest thereon, deducting dividends.

Mr. Kerr's new bill is in place, as he reads all bills sent him, without being committed thereby to its support. I send you this abstract of its contents, that the people may be able to say whether they want it or not.

The House Free Railroad law has been reported back from the Senate Committee, with amendments, and will be made the special order for Tuesday evening. The amendments change the time of commencing a road to one year, and of completing it to six years, from date of organization; strike out all limits upon increase of original subscriptions, and throwed money to be applied exclusively to the construction and equipment of roads; strike out the 12th section of the House bill; prohibiting officers of companies from being interested in freight lines; and insert in its stead a section prohibiting the formation of street railway companies under it, and stopping any railroad company with power to bring upon or occupying any street in cities or boroughs without the consent of the same. The proviso put on to the 12th section in the House, requiring all roads to furnish the best known means of safety for passengers, was also struck out as being indefinite and impracticable. Another proviso in the 8th section, confining the amount of money any road may borrow to $20,000 a mile, was likewise struck out.

The main features of the House bill have not yet been interfered with, and it is not likely the bill will be essentially changed in the Senate. It will probably go to the Governor within a week from now.

The Registry law, originally introduced by Mr. Shoemaker, has been materially amended, and made more guarded and stringent. One new feature in it I like, which directs the polls to be opened at seven o'clock in the morning and closed at six in the evening. This will cut off a great deal of fraud, as most of the illegal votes now polled are polled after dark. Daylight voting is more likely to be honest than candlelight voting.

As soon as this bill is perfected it will be called up and passed, if possible. As a safe guard against fraud it will prove, I think, of inestimable value. Our present election laws have grown defective from age, and it is high time an effective change were made.

ALLEGHENY

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

Proposed Registry Law.

Mr. Shoemaker has introduced in the Senate a "further supplement to the act relating to elections of this Commonwealth." It requires the Assessors, on receiving their transcripts from County Commissioners, to make an alphabetical list of white freemen above twenty-one years of age who are known or shall claim to be qualified voters, and opposite said names to designate whether the person is or is not a householder, the number of his residence, and its location; if not a householder, his place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another, the name of his employer; when the party is a foreigner, and claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the Assessor, unless he shall have voted at a preceding general election, and on exhibition of the certificate the name shall be marked with the letter N; where the party has merely declared his intention to become a citizen, and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, which fact is to be entered; if the party has moved into the district to reside since the last general election the letter R to be placed opposite his name, and no vote shall be shall forthwith be assessed against the person. On the completion of lists and assessments they are to be returned to the County Commissioners, who shall cause copies thereof, with such corrections and explanations noted, to be made as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the Assessor, who, prior to the first of August next ensuing, is required to post up thereof at the front door of the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession for like purpose. Any qualified voter or resident of the election district who shall desire to see the same. It is also made the duty of the Assessor to add from time to time, on personal application, the name of persons entitled to vote, and mark opposite their names C V, and immediately assess them with a tax. On the fourteenth day preceding the election in October next thereafter the Assessor is required to produce the list in his possession to the inspectors and judges of the election of the proper district, at a meeting to be held by them on the Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday next second Tuesday in October. The election officers, after assembling on said day, shall continue in session to hear proof of the right of persons whose names are contained in the assessor's list, or shall apply to have their names registered, and all persons who have not previously voted in the election district shall make proof, according to existing laws, of their right to vote; like proof to be made by those applying for registry whose names are not enrolled by the assessor, and it shall be the duty of the Assessor to forthwith assess said persons with a tax as required by law, on proof being made to the satisfaction of the election board. On the list of voters being completed, the election officers shall cause duplicate copies to be made out forthwith, in alphabetical order, one to be placed on the door of the election place, and the other retained by the judges of the election, who shall hold the same for the inspection of any citizen of the district until the day of the general election, and produce the same thereof, and as each person whose name is enrolled votes at such election one of the clerks shall place opposite to the name "voted;" and it shall not be lawful for the officers of said election to receive the vote of any person whose name is not contained in said register made out and put up ten days before the election, and the reception of the vote of any person not so registered shall constitute a misdemeanor, and the election officers so offending shall be subject to fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court. The right of challenge is allowed, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter has been passed on by the election board. Every foreigner is required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election as required by existing laws, although the same may have been exhibited to the election board before registry, and the vote of such being received, the word "voted" shall be distinctly written on his certificate, with the month and year, and if any election officers, at the same or any other district, shall receive a second vote on the same day by virtue of such certificate, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment, like punishment to be inflicted on the election officers who refuse to receive the vote on the production of the naturalization certificate. The registry list, on which the memorandum of voting has been kept, is required to be preserved in the same manner as now required by law in all similar cases, and not taken out until after the meeting of the Legislature, unless required in the hearing of a contested election, when it shall be again sealed up, and carefully preserved.

On the Thursday twelve days preceding every election for electors for President and Vice President of the United States, the Election Boards and Assessors shall meet, at the usual hour of holding elections, and hear all applications of persons who have been omitted from the registry, claiming the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the assessment of the previous September, ward, borough, or township election, the registry required to be kept may be used as evidence of the persons entitled to vote thereat.

There are other provisions of the act, but the above comprises the main features. Among other requirements is one that election polls shall be opened at seven o'clock in the morning and closed at seven o'clock in the evening.

State Tax on Personal Property for School Purposes.

An act has been introduced in the House providing that the 1st day of June, 1868, and until otherwise provided, levied and collected on personal property under the Act of 20th of April, 1846, shall be released and remitted to the several districts in which it is collected, provided, that such county shall pay the amount due the State for taxes of 1867 and previous years according to existing law; and requiring County Commissioners, during the first week in June, 1869, and annually thereafter, to apportion the State taxes remitted for the previous year among the school districts of the county on the same basis that the State appropriation is apportioned, and shall draw their warrant on the treasurer of the county in favor of the treasurer of such school district for the sum so apportioned to said district, and the provisions of this act it is stipulated shall not apply to or in any way affect the moneys collected by the act of April 12th, 1866, entitled "An Act to increase the revenue of the Commonwealth by taxation of the shares or stock of National Banks."

Mercantile Tax

An act has been introduced declaring the true intent and meaning of the act of April 22d, 1846, to be that a manufacturer or mechanic, not having a store or warehouse apart from his manufactory or workshop for the purpose of vending goods, such manufacturer or mechanic shall not be classified or required to pay the annual tax and license as is now required in relation to foreign dealers, and that an affidavit before an alderman or justice of the peace, or any person authorized by law to administer an oath or affirmation, setting forth the fact that such manufacturer or mechanic has not a store or warehouse apart from his manufactory or workshop, shall be sufficient evidence for the appraiser of mercantile tax not to so classify said manufacturer or mechanic; *Provided*, That any person swearing falsely in relation to any matter provided for shall be deemed guilty of perjury as if said oath had been taken in any legal proceeding.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—Prof. Richardson, of the University of Rochester, N. Y., died yesterday.

—A French woman, living in the suburbs of Memphis, was ravished by two negroes a few days since. The police are after them.

—The Alabama Constitution, Radical candidates admit, has been defeated. The vote is less than the required one-half, and in many counties falls from ten to twenty-three thousand. The white vote does not exceed one to every one hundred and fifty negroes.

—At Buffalo, yesterday, six highway robbers were sentenced to the Auburn State prison for an aggregate term of sixty-four years and six months, viz: Thomas Mooney, nineteen years and three months; Wm Anderson, ten years and three months; Felix McCaskey, nine years and three months; Michael *alias* Lowell Wheeler, nine years and three months; James Hallestock, a negro, five years and three months.

—The Missouri State Senate yesterday passed the Iron Mountain Railroad bill. It confirms Thomas Allen's title to the road and provides Allen's title shall not effect any suit that may be brought against McKay, Reed & Co., the original purchasers. This is considered an absurdity, however, by several lawyers in the Senate, as Allen derives his title from McKay, Reed & Co., and if their title fails Allen's will fall with it.

—A letter from Lexington, Mo., says Randall D. Howell, known as the southern Union spy, arrived there last week from Mansfield, Texas, on his way to Council Bluffs, Iowa. From Mansfield to Lexington, eight hundred and thirty-five miles, was made in sixteen days. The entire trip, twelve hundred and sixty-four miles, he expects to accomplish in twenty-four days. Howell was in fine condition and confident of succeeding in his undertaking.

—A letter from the Internal Revenue office at Washington to the United States Assessor of the St. Louis (Mo.) District, notifies him that the House Committee of Ways and Means are unanimously of the opinion that the tax upon cigars can best be secured by affixing a stamp to each cigar and requests him to obtain an opinion of the trade upon the subject. With this view, Mr. Papin, the Assessor, submitted the letter to an informal meeting of cigar makers, and there was an almost unanimous opposition expressed to the plan, on the ground of trouble and inconvenience; but another and formal meeting will be held in a few days, at which the parties interested will give a more careful and particular expression of their opinions.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 10.—The Marquis D. Azeglio, Ambassador of Italy, has sent his resignation to the King of Italy, and requests to be recalled from London at an early day.

McCormick, in a private dispatch dated Paris to-day, reports that on the 5th inst. an official report was published of the trial of improved agricultural implements on the Imperial farms last year, and awards finally made to successful inventors by the special commission appointed by the Emperor. A grand prize is given McCormick for his reaping machine, and a gold medal, together with an object of art, to Wood, of Hoosic Falls, New York, for his mowing machine. Upon both these gentlemen the Emperor has conferred the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Other grand prizes were awarded to the Emperors of France, Austria and Russia.

CORK, February 10.—Last night a squad of policemen who were patroling the city were confronted by a crowd of men in the street, who commenced an attack with stones and clubs. The policemen being gre

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

On motion of R. B. Carnahan, Esq., Charles Cress, of Lockhaven, and on motion of Hon. P. C. Shannon, Josiah Cohen and W. Peoples Miller, Esqs., of Pittsburgh, were duly sworn and admitted to practice law in this Court.

United States vs. the stills, tubes *et alia* in the distillery owned by Charles McClune, in Twenty-first District, Westmoreland county. A monition was ordered to issue, returnable on the 24th instant.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

In the case of Thomas Fawcett vs. N. J. Bigley, the jury returned a verdict for defendant.

McDonald & Co. vs. Moore & Chambers. Action to recover $120 on account. Jury out.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The Hughes-Scahill arson case occupied the entire session yesterday, the Court adjourning at the conclusion of the arguments of counsel. The Court will charge the jury this morning.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

John H. Sarg for use vs. Ernest Rohrkaste et al. Action to recover from contractors damages for the blowing down of the wall of the German Lutheran Church in East Birmingham. No verdict at adjournment.

Ex-Teas, Preston & Co. vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. Motion for a new trial.

The Great Lung Medicine.

One of the most important discoveries in the annals of modern science is the discovery of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, for the cure of every phase of lung ailment. In the forming stages it is infallibly sure in its effects, and in the last stages will frequently give temporary relief, and assuage the pain and allaviate the cough so distressing and harrassing to consumptive sufferers. Dr. K. to-day received a letter from the State of Ohio, from a clergyman, speaking in the highest terms of this medicine, in which he speaks of its *wonderful effects*, as the case had been supposed to be beyond the reach of cure. The truth is that in the most hopeless cases, where other or the old medicines are concerned, DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE works wonders, and is achieving a name as boundless as our country has limits. It is not to be wondered at that the Doctor's medicines should be effective when we look at the care and labor bestowed on their preparation. The vegetable kingdom does not contain roots and herbs of rarer value than those combined in DOCTOR KEYSER'S CURE FOR LUNG COMPLAINTS.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms for lung examinations, 120 Penn street.

New Dry Goods—Low Prices.

Marseilles Spreads, in pink, buff, blue and white, $3.50 to $12; Chenille Crimped Dimity for spreads; Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, very cheap; Black Alpaca Lustres from 37½ cents up; Black French Merinos much cheaper, new and cheap; new Stripe Paplines and Silk Mixtures, 37½ to 62½ cents; fine yard wide Undressed Long Cloth, 12½ cents; good Muslins, 7, 8, 9 and 10 cents; heavy Domestic Ginghams, 12½ cents; Best Ticklings, 10 and 12½ cents; Red, White and Yellow Flannels, cheap; Feather Tickings, 25 cents; Plaid Country Flannels, 31 cents; Black and Garnet Silks, Many new goods at very low prices, on west corner of Market and Fourth sts.

GARDNER & STEWART.

A young lady living in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, that is, not a hundred miles away, tried a little coasting recently to relieve the monotony of quinine pills in winter, but her pleasure was curtailed by a certain, or agazine which her sled dashed forcibly. Had the post not been the stronger the ride would have been longer, but as it was the young lady went home by post, and was confined to the house for some days, having abandoned coasting to the males, who are accustomed to being rested.

New Goods! New Goods!

Sheeting Muslin,
Wide Sheeting,
Pillow Case Muslin,
Prints,
Ginghams,
Delaines, &c,

A very large stock. No advance for some time, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal St., Alleghany.

The specially reduced rates for jewelry still continue as inducements to patronize the fashionable headquarters of Reinman, Moyran & Seidle, No. 29 Fifth street. Everything in the way of ladies' and gentlemen's watches, in gold and silver, of foreign and home manufacture, diamonds, garnets, precious stones, silver and plated wares, master ornaments canes, Parian goods and general jewelry, at colored war cheap prices to wholesale or retail purchasers.

At Holtzheimer's

famous restaurant, Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice, will always be found the rarest game of the season, together with the substantials of life. No where else can a better breakfast, dinner, supper or luncheon be obtained at a more reasonable price. Parties are supplied with suppers in the very best style and at prices which will commend them to the economical.

Try a Meal

at Holtzheimer's Continental Saloon, Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice. Game, oysters and all the delicacies of the season served up at the shortest notice. Prices very reasonable.

LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The Washington *Chronicle*, in speaking of the proposed national monument to be erected at the Capitol, in memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, at a cost approximating three hundred thousand dollars, says:

"The monument is designed to commemorate the Signing of the Declaration of Emancipation. It is proposed that the pedestal be of granite, and figures bronze. The whole structure is to be sixty feet high, surmounted by thirty-five colossal figures, its construction triangular, the base of which admits three groups, presenting slavery. The first (to the right) presents slavery in its most abject state, as when brought to this country. Here we behold the nude slave, deprived of all which tends to clothe the heart with any spirit of pride or independence, galled by the yoke of slavery. The second represents a less abject stage. The slave is partly clothed, more enlightened, and hence, realizing his bondage, startles with a love of freedom. The third (behind) is the ransomed slave, redeemed from bondage by the blood of Liberty, who, having struck off his shackles, holds them triumphantly aloft. The slave is pictured gratefully bowing at her feet. Between these groups are three bas reliefs. First represents the firing on Fort Sumter. The other two present the Senate and House amending the Constitution. The second story, first group, represents the members of the Cabinet in council, as though in consultation. Bates is here pictured desponding; while Seward points towards Europe, as though explaining the importance of the act. The second group, the principal leaders of the emancipation cause. The third, the fall of Richmond and surrender of Lee. The crowning figure is the President in the act of signing the proclamation. At his feet are Liberty and Justice; while behind sits Time, watching the hour glass, missioned, as it were, from Heaven. At the base of the steps leading from the centre structure are represented the leading commanders of the army and navy.

There is a haunted house in Clay township, on the Columbus turnpike, about a mile from the city. Many and varied are the stories of ghostly carnivals held nightly within its walls, and the fact that no one can be induced to live therein, though the house is a good one and the location desirable, is strong evidence that something unearthly is going on about the premises. What people say is of ghost in that house we are not informed, though "rastling" seems to be its principal accomplishment. We are told that it "rasties" with any mortal having the temerity to sleep in the house, in which trials of strength, it is needless to say, flesh and blood invariably go to grass. It would be interesting to know what is the favorite "hold" of this shadowy athlete, but the persons who have tried his skill seem not to have any recollection in this regard. It is said the house and grounds will be given to any person free of rent who will occupy them, but no one seems disposed to keep house with ghosts—especially the "rastling" kind.

The house is a large brick, about fifty yards from the turnpike, with fine old trees in front, and the grounds are rolling and beautiful, but an air of neglect seems to rest on the place. The staring windows, with the unlight streaming into the vacant rooms, arrest the attention of the passer-by, and suggest the line of Hood:

"But over all there hung a fear—
A sense of mystery the spirit daunted,
Which said as plain as whisper in the ear—
This place is haunted."

At night, it is said, the rooms are brilliantly lighted, and figures are seen moving about as if the house was regularly occupied. Some have seen ghostlike figures on the premises, and others again, have "rastled" with them, and been thrown higher than a kite. If any of our readers are incredulous, let them take possession, and try their skill with the ghostly wrestler.—*Portsmouth Times.*

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities,
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
WE ARE NOW PREPARED to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of
SEVEN-THIRTIES
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds,
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 14, 1868.

The gold market was very weak to-day, opening at 139¾, advancing to 140¼, declining to 139¾, advanced to 140¾, but suddenly jumped to 141, market strong. The report that the Government was selling was the cause of the decline.

Government bonds were weak to-day but closed firmer. The amount of money seeking a profitable investment is in excess of the opportunities to invest safely, and thus capital is forced to pick up all the Government securities offered on the market at anything below the highest point reached.

Stocks are firm, but have not materially advanced, except Erie. The Western shares are lower. Quartz Hill gold advanced from 1.60 yesterday, to two dollars to-day.

The money market works easier for all prime borrowers, but second grade paper will stand a heavy discount; from this it is evident how unprofitable business must be, and how large a share of the capital must be sunk in order to sustain credit. On the other hand, those not engaged in business, who have surplus money are buying up all the low priced securities that promise to become more valuable with the return of prosperity.

The stocks and shares in manufacturing enterprises are much neglected, and difficult to dispose of, even at heavy sacrifice.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, are as follows:

Gold, 141; 1881's, 111½; 5-20s, 109¾, 111½; 1868, 108½; 1065, 109¾; Consols, 107¾; 10-40s 104¾; 7-30s, 107½.	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	90½
Merchants' Union Express	38
Western Union Telegraph	70
Erie R. R.	73
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	103½
North western Railroad—common	69½
Northwestern—preferred	74½
New York Central	124
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	30
Michigan Southern	93
Corydon	99
Quartz	2 00
Quicksilver	25

—The New York *Tribune*, of Thursday, has the following in regard to Railroads, their condition at present and future prospects:

The earnings of railways in 1868 thus far exceed the expectations of their managers and the public. The opinion has widely prevailed that the large traffic of 1867 was exceptional, and that after the pressure was over, proceeding from the movement of the crops, their earnings would recede to points where dividends would be made leasure. If they would not reduced in numerous cases. It now begins to appear that the natural increase of the business of the country traversed by the railways has been underestimated, and that, while people have been looking for the reaction following the rebellion, the increased development of the country has virtually met the rate expected from that cause, and given the roads a permanent traffic from which regular income will be derived. The early days of July will restored to the permanent paying roads the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, the Northwest, and the Michigan Southern, while those roads with good management and increased permanent traffic, will soon resume cash dividends to shareholders. Some roads are now making earnings spent in construction, new cars, engines, &c. The Northwestern, after paying in a few months $1,900,000 of floating debt, is in possession of a traffic which will not only enable it to pay its floating debt, but the preferred stock in 1867, but to pay in the current year 7 per cent. The Michigan Southern's earnings will make a handsome showing favorable to its shareholders as many preliminary statements have been unsatisfactory. It promises to show not $2,700,000, a sum that will enable its managers to resume dividends with entire assurance. A continuance of traffic is no greater than in 1867, which it cannot fail to be. This company has caused full $3,000,000 of earnings in new work, and following the example of other roads, it would be justified in issuing a stock dividend. Taking what may be considered the average of 1863 are safer property than they were in 1867.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 14, 1868.

The market for manufactured Iron and Nails presents a more cheerful aspect, owing mainly to the resumption of navigation. Our manufacturers are pretty confident of a good spring trade, which is almost inevitable, from the fact that stocks throughout the west are very much reduced—more so, perhaps, than for several years past; and another thing that augurs well for Pittsburgh is that labor and metal have set down to a point that will enable her to realize a fair margin of profit, while those from the past few years have been buying at other places. Stocks here are exceedingly light, and at present, the policy of our manufacturers is to do what is familiarly called "a hand-to-mouth-business," so that when trade opens up they will not have their warehouses filled with high-priced stock, and be undersold by other markets. The following are the card rates.

Common Bar size	3½@ 4c
Horse Shoe	5 @ 5½c
Heavy Band	4½@ 5c
Hoop and Light Band	6 @ 6½c
Band and Square Iron	5¼@ 5½c
Oval	4 @ 4½
Half Oval and half Round	4½@ 5c
Boiler Iron	5½@ 6
Tank Iron	5
Nail Rods	5
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	6¼ 9
" " 18 to 24	7¼ 9
" " 25 to 26	7¼ 10
" " 27	7¼ 10
All sheets over 28 in. wide ¼c extra.	

10d to 60d Nails	7 10
Fencing and Brads	8 10
	$6 25
8d and 9d	8 90
8d and 7d	9 75
4d and 5d	10 50
3d	6 50

Horse Nails—¾ inch, $8.00; 1 inch, $7.25; 1¼ inch, $6.00; 1½ inch, $5.00; 1¾ inch, $4.00.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with current rate of Exchange on New York; or a discount of 4 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoices. Payments to be made in U. S. Treasury Notes, U. S. Treasury Notes or their equivalent. Nails in lots of 100 kegs and upwards, 12½c per keg off. No discounts on bills of less than fifty dollars.

PITTSBURGH METAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 14, 1868.

The market exhibited less activity than last week, though there was a fair volume of business, and as the supply of leading brands of forge descriptions is light, prices are maintained. Inferior grades, however, are accumulating, and prices are irregular and drooping. Foundry Irons are dull but unchanged. We quote the following sales:

ANTHRACITE.

250 tons Hard Anthracite	$30 25—4 mos
1000 " Red Short	33 00— cash
50 " Neutral	p. t.
40 " Grey Forge	43 50—6 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

500 " Mahoning Valley Forge	39 50—5 mos
60 " " "	37 00—4 mos
60 " " "	36 00—4 mos
100 " " "	35 00—4 mos
100 " Close Grey Forge	56 00—4 mos
100 " Open Grey	48 00—4 mos
150 " Open Grey	38 00—4 mos

ALLEGHENY COKE.

200 tons Allegheny	$37 00—6 mos

CHARCOAL.

100 tons No. 1 Hanging Rock	$46 00—61 dys

BLOOMS.

50 tons Juniata	$90 99— cash

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—Flour dull and nominally $11@11.50. Wheat in moderate demand at $2.50 for No. 1, and $2.40 for No. 2 red winter. Corn in full demand at 82@83c for mixed and 85@86c for shelled. Rye at $1.65@1.68. Oats closed firm at 66@67c for No. 1. Barley firm at $2.40@2.45. Cotton unsettled and the prices are nominal; buyers are holding back for lower prices; holders ask 19½@20c for middling. Provisions quiet and unchanged. No sales of Mess pork or Lard. There was a fair demand for Bulk Meats at 9½@10¼ and 11¾c, but holders asked ¼c higher; sales 150,000 lbs country and light city at 9¾ and 10¼c for shoulders and 11¾@12c for clear sides, clear rib and clear sides. Bacon sold at 14¾@14¾c, but not not saleable at better than ¼c decline. Butter in higher demand; fresh western 36@40c; New York 44@ 46c. The supply is exceedingly tight. Eggs sold at 31c. Lard nominal at 16½@17c. Whiskey in a retail way, Timothy $2.09. Oil unchanged and dull. Gold 139¾@140 buying at the close.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—Cotton closed nominally. Receipts and offerings are larger and prices slightly easier but not quotably lower. Cotton, only one lot on the market this week and that below previous views of buyers. Flour, very dull with only a small business and prices remained nominally unchanged. Weak, very nothing and prices unchanged; sales at $2.15 for choice spring and $2.09@2.09 for prime to choice red winter. Corn higher with sales at 85@ 86c; a small lot of fancy white sold at 90c; near quantities 79@80c. Oats dull at 66@69c. Barley unchanged with a fair demand for choice fall. Rye dull and unchanged; sales at $1.35@1.36. Provisions firm with a good order demand. Mess pork sold at $23.50, but is now held at $22.75@23.00. Bulk meats sold at 9½@9¾c for loose rib sides, and packed sides sold at 12¾@13c and shoulders 10c. Lard dull with small sales and nothing refined, inferior, at 15¾c. Receipts, 500 bbls of flour, 400 sacks of wheat, 2,000 bus of corn and 1,200 bus of oats. Weather clear and mild.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, February 14.—Flour quiet; wheat quiet and firm; sales; amber Michigan at $2.61, seconds $2.39, market less active and lower, sales No. 1 880 bu in the month and 70 for March 2@2.61. Oats in lower, sales No. 1 $1.50. Sales steady, sales of clover $70. Provisions sales sugar cured hams 16@ hams 16@ do shoulders 8c mess pork $2.50. Dressed hogs a shade better, sales 9c for all weights.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—Flour more active. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn firm; prime white and yellow $1.20. Oats active at 80c. Rye firm. Clover seed $4.87½@5. Provisions quiet and steady.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—Flour more active. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn firm; prime white and yellow $1.20. Oats active at 80c. Rye firm. Clover seed $4.87½@5. Provisions quiet and steady.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 14, 1868.

There is no new movement in any of the leading articles of trade worthy of special notice, and the general markets continue dull and unchanged. Provisions are held more firmly, in consequence, we presume, of the advance in live stock, but Grain, Flour, Groceries, and produce, generally, are quiet unchanged.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is in steady demand at $2.40@2.42 for Red, and $2.50@2.52 for White. Barley is scarce and in demand at $1.30@2. Oats quiet and unchanged; 65@66c, on track, and 65@70c, in store. Rye is a shade firmer but unchanged at $1.35@1.40. Ear Corn is scarce, and may be quoted at $1.05@1.07, on track; Shelled is dull and nominal at same quotations.

FLOUR—The demand is light, and the market is quiet and unchanged, we continue to quote at $10.50@11.50 for Spring Wheat; $12@ 12.50 for Winter Wheat, and $13@15 for fancy brands. Rye is nominal at 6@6.25 in store. Buckwheat is unchanged at $4.25@4.50 per cwt.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm and leading upward; 10¼@11c for Shoulders; 13@14c for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 16¼@17c for Sugar Cured Hams. Prime kettle Lard, 14½c, in tierces, and 15@15½c, in kegs. Mess Pork, $23@23.50.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for prime to choice Roll Butter, and we can report sales at 35@40c.

EGGS—Unchanged at 35c.

CHEESE—Is firm with regular sales of Western Reserve at 18@19c, and Goshen at 19@20c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in more active demand and a shade firmer, but as yet unchanged; sales of Peaches at 7@8c for quarters, and 10@11c for halves, and 7@8c for Apples.

GREEN APPLES—There is a continued good demand, and with a light supply and limited arrivals, the market may be quoted firm at $3@3½ per bbl.

POTATOES—Continue dull and unchanged; small sales in store at $1@1.10 per bushel, and $2@2½ per bbl.

LARD OIL—Is firm but unchanged; we continue to give 95c for No. 2, and $1.15 for No. 1 as the manufacturers prices.

SEEDS—Clover seed seems to be growing firmer, and we quote Timothy at $4 per bushel, better prices. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $2.25. Timothy Seed is being sold in a retail way at $2.75@3.

HOMINY—Is dull but unchanged; sales to the trade at $3½@3¾ per bbl, and $7 in a retail way.

BEANS—Prime Navy Beans are scarce, and we can report small sales in store at $3¾@4 per bushel.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 14, 1868.

CRUDE—The market is quiet and devoid of any new characteristics worthy of special notice. There is some little inquiry both for presentjand future delivery, and so far as we can learn the offerings are light, and prices are unchanged. We can report 1000 bbls for immediate delivery, on bulk cars, at 7¼c, and 2000 bbls for March delivery, to be shipped to Philadelphia, at 10½c, free on board cars here, bbls included—considered very cheap. For March and April, seller's option, we continue to quote in the absence of sales, at 7¾ to 7¾c offered, and 8c asked; and all the year, buyer's option, at 11½ to 12c. At no time, perhaps, in the history of the trade has there been so much speculative interest manifested, and the probable future course of the market, but the views and feelings on this point are so conflicting and so varied that one man's opinions seems to be entitled to as much respect as that of another, and until parties can come closer together, we need not expect any material improvement in business. What is now wanted is more than anything else is confidence in regard to the future course of the trade.

REFINED—There is but little doing in bonded oil, and while the market is quiet and devoid of animation, prices are without quotable change. We can report 100 bbls in bond, part 44 test, at 22½c; and 1000 and 500 for March, at 23c. Quotations may be fairly given at 25c on spot, 22½c for all the month, buyer's option; 23c for March, same option; 28c for May; 28½c for June; 29c for July, 29½c for August, 27 for September; 27½c for October; 28c for November and 28½c for December—this is there are the prices for "free oil" running from May to December, commencing at 28c, and advancing half a cent each subsequent month. The demand at present is mainly speculative, the inquiry being principally for future delivery, and as we have repeatedly stated, our realizers, as a general thing, do not seem disposed to sell freely unless being pretty well satisfied that in no event will prices go much lower, while on the other hand, the chances are favorable for an advance. The shipments cast continue light, and the stock of oil in this market is very much reduced.

ARRIVALS—The arrivals of oil by the Allegheny Valley Railroad to-day, were as follows:

Lockhart & Frew	1820	R. D. Clark	980
Clark & Somers	800	Fulton & Mir am	80

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. Co., 398 bbls ref. to P. Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

H. W. Mercer & Co., 200 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Oil shipped at Sequanna depot.

Buffum & Kehew, 36 bbls tar to J. P. Logan, Philadelphia.

W. McCutcheon & Co., 100 do crude to J. Parkhurst Jr. & Co, Baltimore.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 14.—Cotton dull and 1@¼ lower; sales 2,700 bales at 16½@16¾c for middling uplands. Flour; receipts 2,743 bbls; less active without decided change; sales 7,100 bbls at $8.40@9.55 for superfine State and western, $9.30@10.30 for extra State, $9.60@11.90 for extra western, $12.75@ 15.00 for white wheat extra, $9.80@14.00 for extra Genesee, $10.40@12.00 for common to good St. Louis, and $12@15.50 for extra do, closing quiet. California very firm and closes active; sales 14,000 sacks at $12.50@12.75 for Extra, and $14.25 for No. 1. Corn; receipts 194,25 bus; sales 97,000 bus at 97½@98c for Mixed Western, 98@99c for Western Yellow, and 99@99½c for Western White; closing heavy. Oats; receipts 70,631 bush; opened steady and closed heavy and 1@2c lower; sales of 170,000 bush at 71@72c for Jersey in store and delivered, $2.50 for Western afloat, $1.29 for very choice do, $1.24 @1.28 for new white Southern and $1.30 for handling, and $1.25@1.26 for new mixed Western, $1.30 for new Jersey; and $1.56@1.27 for New Orleans. Oats; receipts 9,315 bush; dull and heavy; sales 22,000 bush at 55c for western in store; 56@56½c afloat. Rye quiet and steady. Barley quiet and unchanged. Sugar; sales 562 boxes Havana at 11¾@12½c. Molasses quiet. Hops quiet at 10c for American. Petroleum quiet; sales 1,000 bbls crude for refined in bond. Pork dull and heavy; sales 1,000 bbls at $22.12½@22.25 for old mess; closing at $22.12½ regular; $23.25@23.37 for new do; $23.31 cash; $18.25@19.50 for prime; $20@21 for prime mess. Beef dull and unchanged; previous prices; sales 300 tierces at $12@13.75 for prime mess. Cut meats quiet 9¾@10c for pickled bellies, 12½@12¾c for pickled hams. Lard quiet and unchanged; 500 tierces at 15¾@ for city. Bacon quiet; sales 270 boxes at 10¼ @10¾c for Cumberland. Butter quiet; 1,000 packages in store and delivered, $2.50 for Western Reserve, $2.75 for Ohio, $3.00 for Illinois, $3.25 for Iowa, $3.50 for Chicago, $3.75 for Orange county, $4.00 for choice do, $4.25 for Extra Orange county, $4.50 for Extra State, $4.75 for Extra Western, $5.00 for Extra Chicago, $5.25 for Extra Iowa, $5.50 for Extra Orange county, $5.75 for Extra State, $6.00 for Extra Western, $6.25 for Extra Chicago, $6.50 for Extra Iowa, $6.75 for Extra Orange county, $7.00 for Extra State, $7.25 for Extra Western, $7.50 for Extra Chicago, $7.75 for Extra Iowa,